

A STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF NEOLOGISMS  
IN J.R.R. TOLKIEN'S *THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE RING*

A THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment  
of the Sarjana Rasma Degree in English Language and Literature



Written by:

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM  
ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS  
YOGYAKARTA STATE UNIVERSITY

2013



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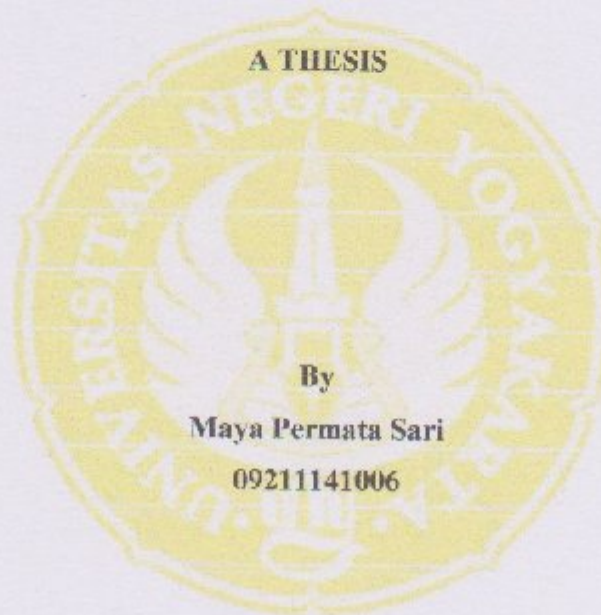


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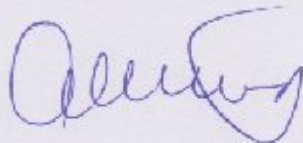
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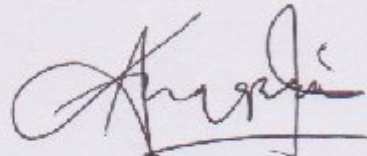
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## RATIFICATION

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#### A THESIS

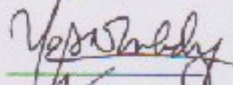
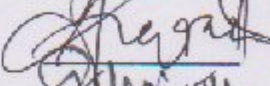
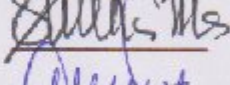
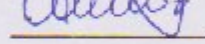
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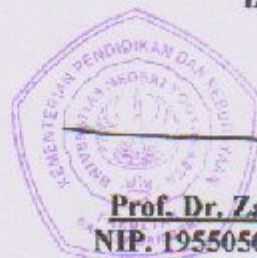
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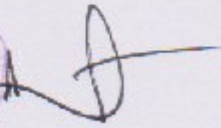
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## PERNYATAAN

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menyatakan bahwa karya ilmiah ini adalah hasil pekerjaan saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya, karya ilmiah ini tidak berisi materi yang ditulis oleh orang lain, kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang saya ambil sebagai acuan dengan mengikuti tata cara dan etika penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

Apabila ternyata terbukti bahwa pernyataan ini tidak benar, sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

Yogyakarta, October 8, 2013

Penulis,



Maya Permata Sari

## **MOTTOS**

If you lose a moment, you could lose a lot.  
(Anonymous)

The more you pray, the less you'll panic.  
The more you worship, the less you worry.  
You'll feel more patient and less pressured.  
(Rick Warren)

Where there is no struggle, there is no strength.  
(Oprah Winfrey)

Do your best and let God do the rest.  
(Ben Carson)

## DEDICATIONS

This thesis is dedicated to...

👨‍👩‍👧 my parents and my little sister. I thank you a million times for giving me a ton of affections and support endlessly. I always love you.

👨‍👩‍👧 the whole of my big family, especially my beloved grandfather. You all indirectly show me the way to pass the hardship of this college life and I know that your naggings are for the sake of my better future.

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👨‍👩‍👧 all of my fellow mates. We always encourage one another to reach our dreams although we have to pass a hard, long way to go. I deeply thank you for coloring my college life into such a precious thing to be remembered.

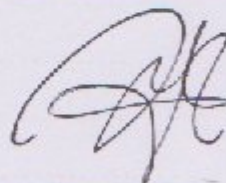
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Finally, I realize that this thesis is far from being perfect. Therefore, suggestions and constructive comments related to this thesis are highly appreciated.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

Nn.	: Noun
Vb.	: Verb
Adj.	: Adjective
Adv.	: Adverb
PN	: Proper noun
CN	: Common noun
MV	: Main verb
AV	: Auxiliary verb
At.	: Attributive
Pr.	: Predicative
CA	: Circumstantial Adverb
DAA	: Degree of Adjectival Attribute
IA	: Intensifying Adverb
CoA	: Conjunctive Adverb
Bo.	: Borrowing
De.	: Derivation
Com.	: Compounding
FS	: Functional Shift
BF	: Back formation
Cl.	: Clipping
Pr.N	: Proper Names
Im.	: Imitation
Bl.	: Blending
Cg.	: Coinage
Re.	: Referential
Em.	: Emotive
Co.	: Conative
Ph.	: Phatic
Me.	: Metalingual
Po.	: Poetic

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**ABSTRACT**

This research is purposed to seek out the categories of content words of neologisms in a novel entitled *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien, to describe the processes of word building of the neologisms, and to analyze the language functions of the neologisms.

This research applied the technique of qualitative method based on an analysis of stylistics approach. The object of this study was a novel entitled *The Fellowship of the Ring* written by J.R.R Tolkien. This research focused on the lexical problems dealing with the vocabulary used in the novel. The data were collected by using reading and note-taking technique. Meanwhile, to analyze the data, this study applied referential identity technique. This research conducted trustworthiness to avoid the subjectivity and to minimize the invalid data.

The result of this study shows that there are two categories and three sub-categories of content words revealed. The first category is noun, while the sub-categories belonging to noun are proper noun and common noun. The other category is adjective in which the sub-category revealed belonging to this category is attributive adjective. Those nouns and adjectives are created in order to build the fictional atmosphere in detail and to make the story more interesting as a fiction. Then, to build the neologism, Tolkien uses several processes including borrowing from other languages, derivation, compounding, functional shift, back formation, clipping, proper names, imitation, and coinage. Each process has its own background of why it is applied to his work, including building the new words belonging to his fictional language. Meanwhile, the language functions employs in this study are referential and emotive functions. The two functions are intended to refer to the objects spoken of and to express the noises in the book directly or indirectly.

Keywords: stylistics, neologism, *The Fellowship of the Ring* novel

## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

This chapter consists of the background, the identification of the problem, the focus of the research, the formulations of the problem, the objectives of the research, and the significance of the research. Background is the ideas and the conditions about the study conducted. Meanwhile, identification of the problem is related to some problems which are found and possible to be analyzed. Then the problem to be discussed in the study is explained in the focus of the research. From the chosen problem, then the questions as the guidance in this study are revealed in the objectives of the research. Meanwhile, the significance of the research mentions the benefits of this study for particular groups or communities.

### **A. Background**

Literature work is more than a scientific writing or a report that is usually used in everyday language. That is why people always synchronize literature with creative writing because literature is usually beyond everyday language and related to imagination of the writer. The term literature itself is commonly used for prose, poetry, and drama. Besides pleasing the readers, literature also teaches about the new world. For example, when somebody has not been in Japan before, then a novel has many backgrounds of the beauty of *sakura* flower like how it blooms, how it looks like, in what season it can be seen, and many more; it teaches him something through the words expressed by the writer in the novel when he explains *sakura*. The words are definitely arranged by the creativity process of the writer.



Prose, which is one of the creative writing products, is considered as literature. Both short story and novel are regarded as prose whether it is fiction or non-fiction, but in reality, fiction is more frequently found than non-fiction. It is not doubted that in creating fiction, a writer must have an outstanding imagination when he writes it. It is because when he writes fiction, it means that he creates “a new story” through his imagination in terms of choosing the words that are used in their works. Even if the story is about a true story, the language used flows from the writer’s mind.

When a writer creates a story, it cannot be separated from their writing style. Style itself is the most significant aspect of fiction technique although it is limited strictly to elements of the language used by the writer (Koesnosoebroto, 1988: 24). Writers have a particular style to express their feeling, idea, and imagination in order to entertain the readers. Each undoubtedly has his own style that is different from others’. For example, the choice of words and structure of J.K. Rowling’s work is different from that of the other writers, like Tolkien. The different style of both can be seen from the creations of “new words” which are found in their novels. It is proven when somebody says *hobbit*, other people usually associate the word with *The Lord of the Ring* which is Tolkien’s. When somebody says *Hogwards*, other people will recognize the word as a part of Rowling’s *Harry Potter*. This lexical style differentiates one writer from another.

Each novel has language deviation in it. The use of language deviation is a part of writer’s style in writing novels which is usually different from what other writers use. It includes the use of neologism which is categorized as lexical

deviation. Neologism itself is simply defined as the invention of new words or the new meaning of existing words. In Tolkien's trilogy novels, *The Lord of the Ring: The Fellowship of the Ring*, there are many words that cannot be recognized in dictionary. The new words are unique and creative because the only one using the words is just Tolkien himself.

One of the new expressions in *The Fellowship of the Ring* is the word *ring-bearer* which means a sobriquet for Frodo Baggins because he has a big responsibility to carry the evil ring to The Mount Doom of Mordor and then destroys it. Although that is absolutely an English term, the compound word from *ring* and *bearer*, it cannot be found in any dictionary and has a different sense of diction because it is not *ring-wearer* but *ring-bearer*. It is quite special since a ring should be worn, but this one is even forbidden to do because it might cause a big trouble for all 'good' characters in the novel. Another example is *Middle-Earth* which refers to a huge place where the story is taken. There is no such place called Middle-Earth although Earth itself is a planet in which mortal creatures live. Besides men, creatures like dwarfs, elves, and devils rule their own lands in Middle-Earth. Then those words, like *Ring-bearer* and *Middle-Earth*, born from writer's imagination are marked as the neologism.

This novel contains many languages of various creatures created by Tolkien himself like elf's tongue that is divided into *high elven* and *common elven*, hobbit's, dwarf's, and also black speech of the enemy. Therefore, there is a possibility of some neologisms to be borrowed from the imaginary languages affecting imaginary words from those imaginary languages. Then borrowing from

those languages enriches the vocabulary of neologisms found in this novel. They even speak different words for the same spot. For example, the famous dwarf's gold mine, when Gandalf falls into shadow after he has a duel with a Balrog, is named *Moria* by elves, but dwarfs call it *Khazad-dum*. The other is a river in Shire where hobbits call it *Brandywine*, but elves name it *Baranduin*.

The common speech, called *Westron*, is usually spoken when those creatures meet the other kinds of creature. For example, when an elf speaks to a man, he uses *Westron*, but some men understand elf's tongue and speak in that language. For example, in this story Aragorn understands elf language just the way elves themselves do. The other example is in Elrond's counsel in which men, elves, dwarfs, and hobbits attend it. The language spoken in the counsel is the common language. Therefore, in the novel, *Westron* has a duty to unite them in terms of language.

The study of neologism attempts to explore the creative new words, expressions, and even existing words having new meanings in the novel. The exploration includes observing the content word categories and the language functions of the neologisms. Besides, this study also reveals the process of creating the new words found. Therefore, the content word categories, the language functions behind the story and the creative process of forming the new words are recognized.

## B. Identification of the Problem

There are four problems of stylistic study occurring in this novel. They are lexical categories, grammatical categories, figure of speech, and referential cohesion. The first problem is the lexical categories. Generally, some writers use simple and or complex vocabulary. As explained by Leech and Short (1981: 76), lexical categories also relates to the use of rare or specialized vocabulary and particular morphological categories that deserve to get attention because it is important or interesting. Lexical categories also deal with problems of nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. Then the use of some ‘new words’ in this novel is included to lexical problems. The examples are the word *hobbit*, which refers to a little-man creature and *pipe-weed*, which refers to hobbit’s favorite thing to smoke. These are considered as a lexical problem since they are only spotted in this novel.

The second problem is grammatical categories. Leech and Short (1981: 76-78) explain that it deals with sentence types including the use of declaration, question, command, exclamation, or minor sentence, such as sentence without verb. It also relates to sentence complexity including the simplicity and complexity of structure. Besides, as they add, it deals with clause types, clause structures, noun phrases, verb phrases, other phrase types, word classes, and general types of grammatical construction. Actually, his novel contains many incomplete sentences, but they are ended with full stop. This kind of problem is then regarded as grammatical categories, for example *And yet it would be a relief in a way not to be bothered with it anymore*. Besides, some common nouns in this



novel have initials which violate the grammar rule of the use of capital letter, like in *This book is largely concerned with Hobbits, and from its pages a reader may discover much of their character and a little of their history.*

The third problem is figures of speech that consider the incidence of features which are foregrounded including grammatical and lexical schemes, phonological schemes, and tropes (Leech and Short, 1981: 78-79). They explain, grammatical and lexical schemes deal with cases of formal and structural repetition like anaphora and parallelism. Phonological schemes, they add, are about phonological patterns of rhyme and alliteration. The last is tropes which, according to Leech and Short (1981: 78-79), relate to obvious violation of language or departures from the linguistic code. The novel holds many figurative languages in which the meaning is not literary. Therefore, this case is strongly connected with figure of speech problems. The example of this kind of problem is *The sun had gone down red behind the hills at their backs, and evening was coming on before they came back to the road at the end of the long level over which it had run straight for some miles* that actually the sun is not behind the hills; the fact is that it rises.

The last problem is referential cohesion in terms of personal reference. In reference to Leech and Short (1981: 79-80), the existence of this item is usually expressed through pronouns and determiners. They add that personal reference serves to identify individual and object named at some other points in the text. In this case, as the subject (singular), *she* replaces a woman, *he* replaces a man, and *it* replaces a non-human thing. In this book, the characters refer to *the sun* as *she*

whereas the right item should be *it*. The example of the sentence containing the problem is when Gandalf tells a story about Gollum to Frodo as *He wondered at it, for he had almost forgotten about the Sun. Then for the last time he looked up and shook his fist at her*. Another example is what is uttered by Gollum when the evil ring is stolen from him: *Thief, thief! Baggins! We hates it for ever!* The word *We* should be referred to plural form but it points a single person.

### **C. The Focus of the Research**

Those identified problems are agreed to be the cases found from the perspective of linguistic study and are important to be discussed. However, due to the time of study, this research only focuses on the problem of lexical categories, which deals with vocabulary. The problem is in terms of neologism regarding the uniqueness of the theme in which the research is rarely conducted in this field. Then the important points discussed include first, seeking out the categories of content word of neologisms found in the novel, second, analyzing the functions of the new words found in the novel, and the last one, describing the word building process of the new word in the novel.

### **D. Formulations of the Problems**

The formulations of the problems in this research are as follows.

1. What are the categories of content words of neologisms found in a novel entitled *The Fellowship of the Ring* by Tolkien?
2. What are the processes of word building of neologisms in a novel entitled *The Fellowship of the Ring* by Tolkien?

3. What are the language functions of neologisms in a novel entitled *The Fellowship of the Ring* by Tolkien?

#### **E. Objectives of the Research**

The objectives of the research are stated as follows:

1. to seek out the categories of content words of neologisms found in a novel entitled *The Fellowship of the Ring* by Tolkien,
2. to describe the processes of word building of neologisms in a novel entitled *The Fellowship of the Ring* by Tolkien, and
3. to analyze the language functions of neologisms in a novel entitled *The Fellowship of the Ring* by Tolkien.

#### **F. The Significance of the Research**

The contributions of the research both theoretically and practically are as follows:

1. Theoretical significance

Neologism is an important topic, but the fact shows that the study under this topic is still few. Therefore, the research findings are expected to enrich the finding of neologism study under the issue of stylistic analysis. Hopefully, this research becomes the bibliography resource for the similar and relevant research type.

2. Practical significance

Practically, the research finding is expected to be useful for the following parties.

a. The Students of English Language and Literature Study Program

The students have an example of stylistic analysis of neologism in a novel in which they do not learn in their study program and can be their source in conducting a similar research in the future.

b. Other Researchers

This research finding motivates other researchers to conduct other research of neologism under stylistics analysis and to try to find the different point-of-view of analysis related to the use of neologisms in a literature work.



## **CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter consists of theoretical description, previous studies, conceptual framework, and analytical construct. Theoretical description explains the related theories of this study. Meanwhile, the conceptual framework describes briefly the concept of the study conducted and the analytical construct draws the arrangement of the researcher's viewpoint toward the phenomena observed.

### **A. Theoretical Description**

#### **1. Stylistics and Style**

##### **a. The definition of stylistics and style**

Stylistics certainly is the essential part of linguistics, which is the scientific study of language. Stylistics itself is simply defined as the linguistic study of style (Leech and Short, 1981: 13). Widdowson (1975: 117) argues that stylistics occupies the middle ground between linguistics and literary criticism. Therefore, he adds that its purpose is to mediate between two subjects: English language and literature.

Style is generally defined as the certain methods of how everything is expressed in a particular way, so it will gain the best result, as the doer needs (Ratna, 2008: 3). She also explains that when it comes to written language, style plays a role of how the writer delivers the story to the readers. Similar to Ratna, Leech and Short (1981: 11) state that style refers to the way in which a given person uses language in a given context, for a given purpose. In other words, writer and purpose decide the style. Therefore, style is a study of how language is

used in a given context by a given person to produce a specific objective. In addition, in considering style, a writer must think about the readers and about the appropriate level of language, as suggested by Podis (1984: 24). For example, the language of a book for kindergarten students is definitely different from a book for high school students.

As Leech and Short (1981: 11) argue that style itself is significantly applied both spoken and written and both literary and non-literary language, but traditionally, it is associated with written literary texts. They add that the term style itself is sometimes applied to the linguistic writing habit of a certain writer. Besides, it refers to language habits of people in a particular time. For example, the genre, the structure, and the diction of writing in middle age are undoubtedly different from the writings in modern era. In other words, style could refer to language habits of an era.

#### **b. The contributions of style in fiction**

In prose, style actually plays several roles. Schorer in Koesnosoebroto (1988: 131-133) states that there are six roles that style does in fiction. The first role is that style sets the tone of the story. This role relates to the expression and communication of the writer's feeling about his subject toward the readers. He himself is responsible for the theme he chooses which directly affects the reader's attitude. The next role is that style evaluates the subject. In this role, style explores the subject, finds the exact quality of it, and tells the readers how to judge it. The previous role is not identical with this but sometimes they operate together.

The third role is that style conducts readers' intellectual awareness of characters and the movement from one stage of awareness to another. In this role, a writer may tell the readers what stage of awareness of the characters are in. It may be told by actions showing that the characters are moving from one stage to another.

In the fourth role, style has a structural function in a story. With a particular figurative language and or the repetitive word or even phrase, style builds an aesthetical sense in the story. Besides, it can be a tonal unity of the story.

The fifth role of style is that it creates the atmosphere of any story as its own characteristics. This role is the reason of a story to be recognized by its writer rather than by others. It is the conveyor of the vision. In other words, vision is private, but style exposes it to public.

The last role of style is that it is used to push fiction beyond its traditional condition. This role is related to story leaving the banality through creating some experiments. Therefore, it can create more special effects of the story.

## **2. Prose Fiction**

### **a. The concept of prose fiction**

Brooks and Warren (in Koesnosoebroto, 1988: 9) explain that fiction is a made-up story. In a broader sense, they add, prose fiction is imaginative literature which is not intended to be. Therefore, it is not judged in the usual standard of truth and falsity because it has its own standard of truth which can only be judged by the information inside the story.

Koesnosoebroto (1988: 9-10) argues that in the process of creating fiction, a writer is driven emotionally and intellectually by life or the external world. Life, driving the writer, is anything which can be from outside and inside of himself. It could be people, nature, man-made objects, other people's ideas, knowledge, and also the writer's feeling and intellectual activities. Meanwhile, by using his external world or imagination, he can create a particular concept and use a certain structure.

Prose fiction, according to Koesnosoebroto (1988: 10), has five characteristics. First, it is fiction in the broad of literally sense, so it is something invented by the writer and not the factual truth. The second characteristic is non-dramatic. Just like drama, prose fiction has dialogue which is to convey the story or as the form of communication between the characters. The difference is that in drama, dialogue is for both narration and description. Each information must be included in the dialogue. The third characteristic is that it is narrative. In other words, it tells a story. The function of narration is to describe a story of a certain character in a certain setting, like time and place. In addition, it is also a story of certain experience and a conflict or clash of action. Fourth, it is descriptive. Fiction is a description of characters, situation, and place. The last is that it is prose. It is written not in separate lines and poetic style of writing, like in poetry. It is an uncommon practice if a writer writes so.

#### **b. Elements of prose fiction**

In prose fiction, an element has relationship and is interdependent one another (Koesnosoebroto, 1988: 28). In addition, he adds that those elements have

to work together to create a good story. Some elements of prose fictions are plot, character and characterization, and scene and background or setting.

### **1) Plot**

According to Perrine (in Koesnosoebroto, 1988: 28), plot is the sequence of incidents or events of which story is composed. Still, Connolly (in Koesnosoebroto, 1988: 28), states that plot is the arrangement of the details and incidents in a story. Aristotle's concept of plot is a way of classic. He says that plot has a beginning, a middle, and an end. In addition, Boulton (in Koesnosoebroto, 1988: 28) explains that plot makes some kinds of patterns not only in the events but also in the sequence. Besides, he adds that it contains motives, consequences, and relationship. To conclude, Koesnosoebroto (1988: 29) argues that a plot or the structure of the story is the arrangement of tied-together chronological events which have causal and thematic connections. Therefore, the chronological events of a story cannot jump freely from one event to another without any connecting reason.

### **2) Character and characterization**

Kennedy (in Koesnosoebroto, 1988: 76) points out that character is an imagined person in a story. Usually, the main character is the most person talked about so that the readers can recognize his personality which will be familiar to them. In addition, this term is limited to not only men, but also to natural elements such as animal, wind, plants, and many more. In some stories, these things are threatened as living things so the story will exist, as in George Orwell's fable *Animal Farm*.



When readers read fiction, at least they are interested in a story of the characters. The readers do not ask the characters to be like them, but they ask the characters in the story to be believable and consistent (Koesnosoebroto, 1988: 65-66). He adds that in order to be believable and consistent, the characterization must observe at least three principles. The first is the characters must be consistent in their behavior unless there is a clear reason to change. The second point, as he states that is the characters must clearly be motivated in everything they do because the readers must be able to understand the reason of what they do, at least in the end of the story. The third principle that Koesnosoebroto likes to share is the characters must be lifelike, credible, realistic, and probable.

### **3) Theme**

Vitante (in Koesnosoebroto, 1988: 76) explains that theme is the underlying concept of a story. In line with Vitante, Perrine (in Koesnosoebroto, 1988: 76), says that the theme of fiction is the controlling idea or the central insight. He adds that it is the combining generalization about life stated or implied by the story. As argued by Koesnosoebroto (1988: 76), it is not enough if theme is what a story is about. A story may be about a family sadness, love, death, and all of these does not represent the whole theme of the story.

### **4) Scene or background or setting**

For Connolly (in Koesnosoebroto, 1988: 79), setting is a sense of the time, place, and the concrete situation of the narrative, the web of environment in which characters spin out their destinies. Meanwhile, Bowen (in Koesnosoebroto, 1988: 79) states that setting is mentioned as scene and background. She adds, scene is

only given in the novel where it can be shown or felt to act upon character or action. In the other case, Boulton explains that the term background refers to the whole environment, like the country, occupational groups, building, diet, and many more. The writer, as he adds, has to build up the background with necessary details but not boring.

### 3. Neologism

Neologism is frequently found in fiction, especially in fantasy genre, but it should be underlined that it is not only writers mentioning neologisms; even non-writers in everyday conversation frequently express them to deliver their feelings or opinions. The term neologism itself, according to *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (2008), is defined as a new word or expression or a new meaning for an existing word. Similar to this definition, Leech (1968: 42) suggests that neologism is the invention of new 'word' which is one of the more obvious ways in which a writer may exceed the normal resources of the language. In addition to his definition of neologism, Leech (1968: 42) argues that when new words are made up only for a single occasion, they are called nonce words which are frequently found in poetry, like *blatant* (Spenser), *assassination* (Shakespeare), and *pandemonium* (Milton).

Neologism is not a violation of lexical rules (Leech, 1968: 42). He adds that the correct suggestion is that an existing rule of word-formation is applied with greater generality than usual. Leech gives an example in English rule of word-formation that permits the prefixation of *fore*, meaning earlier or in advance, to verb as in *foresee*. He explains that if the rule is not restricted, it could be

applied with *sell* as *foresell*, meaning ‘to sell in advance’, without noticing the oddity. The similar example is the using of suffix *-ness*. It is added to adjectives to form nouns which refer to a quality or a condition, as explained in *Cambridge Advanced Learner Dictionary* (2008). The application is in the word *great*. It is an adjective and changes to *greatness* as a noun. This rule cannot be applied in the word *big*, even though their meanings are similar. It is caused by the limited rule to small group of items, as in the case of *fore-*.

According to Leech (1968: 43), affixation or derivation, which is the addition of a prefix or suffix to the beginning or end of a word, is the most common process of word formation, so is compounding which means the joining together of two or more words to create a single compound one. Leech’s example related to this matter is in Hopkin’s *The Wreck of the Deutschland*. This is the example of using affixation and compounding: *the widow-making unchilding unfathering deeps*. In one hand, ‘un-’ in *unchilding* and *unfathering* has sense ‘take-off’ or ‘away from’. In the other hand, he explains that widow-making is a compound on the pattern of movie-loving, prize-winning, and many more.

The other kind of neologism, as explained by Leech (1968: 43), is the functional conversion or zero affixation which means to adapt a new word to a new grammatical function without changing the form. Usually, the word *achieve*, verb, transforms into *achievement* when it is a noun. The novelty, he adds, is caught in Hopkin’s *The Windhover* line: *The achieve of, the mastery of the think* because the part of speech of *achieve* is noun whereas the form does not change to what it should be.

#### 4. Content Words

Content word or open class is one of the two branches of word class membership (Robins, 1996: 214). In one hand, the other membership is called function word or closed word. He explains that a content word varies from time to time and between one speaker to another. In the other hand, function word contains a small number of members of words. In addition, as he adds, it does not lose or add members without a structural change in the grammar of the language as a whole. Therefore, he argues that most of loan words and new words go into content word. In English, content word consists of noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.

##### a. Noun

Noun refers to a word that points to person, place, thing, even, substance, or quality (Morley, 2000: 31). It could be concrete when it is made of material or physical substances, or it could be in an abstract form when it has an intangible quality. Morley explains that noun is traditionally divided into two classes; they are proper noun and common noun.

Proper nouns refer to nouns viewed as having a single specific denotation, including names of people, places, days and months, institutions, and many more. He gives the examples of this type including *Ruth*, *Scotland*, *Monday* and *Christmas*. Morley (2000: 32) argues that it is normally associated without article, but in some cases it has, for example *The Times* and *the Clyde*.

Common nouns as explained by Morley (2000: 32) refer to entities which do not have unique references. He adds that traditionally, they are divided into

two classes: countable and mass nouns. According to Morley (2000: 32), countable nouns denote countable entities using ordinary numbers, for example *bag, book, pencil*. Mass nouns are nouns which cannot be counted, for example *sadness, tears, and air*.

#### **b. Verb**

Morley (2000: 33) states that verbs are words to express processes and known as changing its form according to the agreement with the subject or the sequence. Verb, according to Morley (2000: 33-35), can be classified in one of the three ways. Firstly, they can represent actions, as they involve somebody doing something and can be identified by the type of question 'What does he do?' like *walk, draw, and eat*. Secondly, he argues that they can record events, including something happening or a change of state. These are identified by 'What happens?' question, for example *occur, collapse, and see*. Thirdly, he explains that they can refer to states of something which relate to any point in time. These are identified by 'What is the state of the subject?' question, like *seem, like, and feel*.

Verb is traditionally divided into two categories; they are main verb and auxiliary verb, as explained by Morley (2000: 34). He adds that a main verb is a verb operating as the headword or central element of the verbal phrase, for example *work, worked, and is working*. The other category, as argued by Morley, is auxiliary verb which refer to the limited range of verbs, like *do, be, have, will, shall, may, can, and must*.



### c. Adjective

Morley (2000: 39) suggest that although adjective is traditionally known as a describing word, the adjective has the role as an attribute or a feature to a noun. He adds that it may appear within the nominal phrase to modify the headword noun. This type of adjective is called attributive adjective, which is found in expression like *a new car* and *anything different*. Morley (2000: 39) argues that in English, where the adjective functions attributively, it is found before the headword noun (pronominal) position as in *new car*. In the selected contexts, it comes after the headword noun (postnominal) as in *anything different*. Besides, as he adds, in the form of attributive adjective, it may appear predicatively outside the nominal phrase that it relates, like in the expression *the car is new*, which is separated by verb or be.

### d. Adverb

Morley (2000: 40) suggests that traditionally adverbs are performing a modifying role related to verbs. He adds that the role is connected with circumstantial adverbs, which are single words marking the circumstances (how, why, when, where) of the verbal process, like in the expression *she sings beautifully*. Besides, it can be thought as the adjectival role or the modifying role within the nominal phrase like in *the match tomorrow* (Morley, 2000: 40-41). Both types are called circumstantial adverbs. As he adds, adverbs also work to adjectives or to other adverbs, where they show the degree of the adjectival attribute or adverbial circumstance, like *really grateful* and *so expressively*.

Besides the two previous roles, Morley (2000: 41) states that adverbs also change the whole nominal and prepositional phrases or the active or passive verb by increasing or reducing the entity, relator, or process concerned, like *only a lad* and *just behind you*. He adds that they are known as intensifying adverbs or intensifiers. The last one is that, as explained by Morley (2000: 41), adverbs can modify the whole of a clause, but the concept needs to be interpreted in a liberal way. He adds that this is the interrelationship with all of the clause or sentence, like in the expression *However, it does not make sense* and *Therefore, the performance should now be better*. This kind of adverb is called conjunctive adverbs.

## 5. Word-Building Process

Francis in (Clark, 1972: 260) states that borrowing from other languages or ancient languages produced a great number of the vocabulary of English. In line with Francis, Bradley (in Anderson and Stageberg, 1967: 84) argues that in English, this kind of word creation has gone without stop since it first appeared 1500 years ago. They add, the example is the word *dependent* (hanging from) which is from Latin *dē-pendens*. Even though it exists from a long time ago, words can be acquired in other several ways; as explained by Francis in Clark (1972: 260-261), those are derivation, compounding, functional shift, back formation and clipping, proper names, imitation, blending, and original coinage.

### a. Derivation

According to Francis in (Clark, 1972: 261), the derivational process consists of using an existing word, or in some cases a bound morpheme or

morphemic structure, as a stem to which affixes are attached to. For example, he adds that an imagery word *pandle* might become the stem for such derivatives as *pandler*, *pandlette*, *depandle*, and *repandlize*. Besides, he explains that this process of creating new words, whatever its source is, may almost immediately become the nucleus of a cluster derivatives. Therefore, *plane*, formed by clipping from *airplane*, produced *deplane*.

### **b. Compounding**

Compounding is a special form of derivation that instead of adding affixes to a stem, two or more words are put together to make a new lexical unit (Francis in Clark, 1972: 261). Reading of any newspaper will find countless examples of new compounds, like *blast-off*, *jet-port*, *freeway*, *ski-tow*, *feather-bedding*.

In the further explanation, (Francis in Clark, 1972: 262) says that the semantic relationships between the parts of compounds are very varied. He adds that if compounds are thought as the product of a transformation process, this variety can be revealed by reconstructing the phrase from the compounds which might have been created. In the further explanation, he adds that this may range a simple modification, like in *blackboard* or *bluebird*, to complete predication, as in *salesman* from *man who makes sales*. Besides, Francis states that compound may also enter into compounds to produce elaborate structure like in *aircraft carrier* and *real-estate salesman*.

### **c. Functional shift**

Since the late Middle English period, when most of the inflections surviving from Old English finally disappeared, it has been easy to shift a word

from one part of speech to another without changing its form, as stated by Francis in (Clark, 1960: 263). The example of this explanation is, as he adds, in a verb like *walk* can be identified as a noun, as in *He took a walk*, where the determiner *a* marks it as a noun. In the similar case, it also happens on the word *love*. It can be identified as noun or verb according to the context, which is the same as the previous example. Then, this process, which is called as functional shift, is important in the history change of English from a synthetic to an analytic language, and has increased the English vocabulary in an economical way.

#### **d. Back formation**

Back formation is a way of word creation which belongs to reduction process. Francis (in Clark, 1972: 264) states that in each case, a shorter word is made from a longer one. As a result, the effect is the opposite of derivation and compounding. In addition, Bradley (in Anderson and Stageberg, 1967: 97) argues that the result of using derivation and compounding process is the creation of a new word, which is made out the old one by depriving it of what is thought to be the suffix. He adds that one of the reduction processes, which is called back formation, is to produce a sort of reverse derivation. He explains that some words which are created by back formation are *burgle* from *burglar*, *enthuse* from *enthusiasm*, and *televise* from *television*.

#### **e. Clipping**

Clipping is shortening without considering to the derivational reverse and are frequently found in informal language, especially spoken, as in *exam*, *lab*, *math*, and *dorm* (Francis in Clark, 1972: 264). He adds that they are possible

because often a single syllable is enough to identify a word, so that the remaining syllables can be dropped.

Francis (in Clark, 1972: 265) also states that there is another extreme clipping which is to reduce word from longer phrases to the initial, called abbreviation. His example is the common abbreviations for the two halves of the day, *a.m.* and *p.m.* that stands for the Latin phrases *ante meridiem* (before noon) and *post meridiem* (after noon). Besides, there are other abbreviations existing in English, like *SMS* (*Short Message Service*) and *BRB* (*Be Right Back*).

Besides abbreviation, acronym is also considered as a clipping process. It is a kind of clipping which is formed from the initial letters or a group of letters of word as a set of phrase and pronounced as a word. It is found in the word *AIDS* (*Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome*) and *NATO* (*The North Atlantic Treaty Organization*).

#### **f. Proper Name**

The giving of individual names to persons, places, geographic features, deities, and sometimes to animals is a universal human practice, apparently as old as language itself (Francis in Clark, 1972: 266). He adds that proper names like *Taylor*, *Smith*, *Clark*, and *Wright* are derived from common nouns which are describing occupation. Other names, like *Brown*, *Strong*, and *Wild* are adjective that may once describe the person so named. Place names also frequently show their derivation from common nouns, as in *Northfield*, *Portsmouth*, and *Fairmount*.

Francis in (Clark, 1972: 266) states that the case of the proper name of a person or place becoming to generalize in terms of meaning also happens. He adds that it usually refers to a product or activity connected with the referent of proper name. The example, Francis explains, is in case *Caesar* which is from Latin word *caedo* meaning 'to cut'. It is to describe Julius Caesar who was cut from his mother's womb by operation, and now, the operation is still called *Caesarian Section*.

#### **g. Imitation**

Francis in (Clark, 1972: 268) argues that a small number of words in English are from trying to imitate natural sounds, for example, *meow*, *baa*, *moo* and other words for animal sounds made by cat, sheep, and cow. He adds that actually, they are not accurate imitation since they are pronounced with sound characteristic of the sound system of English. Therefore, the other language natives have their own ways to imitate the sound in different words. For example, animal *gecko* is even named so by English natives because it produces noise that is like 'gecko' sound. The case is that the sound may be restricted to English natives only. In other words, the other language natives can interpret the sound differently.

#### **h. Blending**

As explained by Francis (in Clark, 1972: 269), blending is a combination of clipping and compounding which makes new words by putting together the fragments of existing words into new combinations. He adds that even though it is similar to derivation, those two processes are different. In blending process, he

explains that the elements combined are not morphemes at the time the blends are made, although they may become so because of the blending process.

The example of blending word, as stated by Francis (in Clark, 1972: 269), is the history of burger illustrating in which blending can move to a new morpheme. The name *Hamburger steak* is a kind of ground beef in America around 1880's. It was shortened by phrase clipping process to *hamburger*. The *-er* here is the German suffix to make an adjective form from a proper noun as in *Brandenburger*, but to those who did know German, the word looks like a compound of *ham* and *burger*.

#### **i. Coinage**

Some words are created from unrelated, meaningless elements and are undoubtedly coinages and others in which etymologists have found no source may be assumed to be, as stated by Francis (in Clark, 1972: 270). He adds that words like *quiz*, *pun*, *slang*, and *fun* which have no cognates in other Germanic languages, cannot be traced to other languages as borrowed words. Since they are monosyllabic, not compounds or derivatives, they could be blends. He explains that more coinages which have more than one syllable are sometimes combined the original elements with various other processes of word formation especially derivation. The example that he gives are in the words *sockdologer* and *spifflicated* which are judged to be coinages although the suffixes *-er* and *-ed* are the recognizable morphemes.



## 6. Language Functions

Each language encompasses several patterns which are each characterized by a different function. Jakobson (in Sebeok, 1960: 353) explains that any act of verbal communication is arranged by six elements or factors; they are a context, an addresser, an addressee, a contact between an addresser and addressee, a code, and a message. From those factors, he presents six functions of language in which each determines the different factors. They are referential, emotive, conative, phatic, metalingual, and poetic.

### a. Referential

Referential function refers to language of which the orientation is toward the context. Jakobson explains that the context is what is recognized as the referent which is somewhat ambiguous or nomenclature. He adds that this function can be interpreted that it relates to someone or something spoken of. This function, which is also called denotative or cognitive function, is the leading task of numerous messages. In other words, as described by Hebert Louis (2009), it is the dominant function in a message, like in *Water boils at 100 degrees*.

### b. Emotive

Emotive or expressive function focuses on the addresser. Jakobson (in Sebeok, 1960: 354) argues that it points a direct expression of the speaker's attitude toward what he is speaking about. In addition, it tends to create an impression of emotions. He adds that this function is usually presented by interjections. It differs from the referential function by its sound pattern, which has strange sound sequences or unusual sound. Besides, it differs by the syntactic

role which is not components, but the equivalent of sentences. In the further explanation, he states that the example of emotive function can be found in the utterance of Conan Doyle's character: *Tut! Tut!* said McGinty.

#### **c. Conative**

The orientation of conative function is toward the addressee. According to Jakobson in (Sebeok, 1960: 355), this function is marked in the expression of vocative and imperative. He adds that the example of this function is in O'Neill's play *The Fountain* when Nano says, "*Drink!*". The expression cannot be challenged by the question "Is it true or not?", but it will be perfectly well asked after such sentences "one drank" or "one will drink". In addition, as explained by Jakobson in (Sebeok, 1960: 355), in contradiction to the imperative expressions, the declarative expressions are well suitable with interrogative expressions, like "did one drink?" or "will one drink?".

#### **d. Phatic**

The phatic function is oriented toward the contact and tends to build, to prolong, or to discontinue communication (Jakobson in Sebeok, 1960: 355). He gave one of the examples in expression "*Hello do you hear me?*" which is to check whether the channel works. Another example is to attract the attention of the interlocutor or to confirm his continued attention which is expressed in "*Are you listening?*" or in Shakespeare diction "*Lend me your ears!*". In addition, he explains that the phatic function of language is the first verbal language acquired by infants. Besides, this function of language is the only communication of talking birds that is shared with human beings.

### e. Metalingual

Jakobson in (Sebeok, 1960: 356) states that a language performs metalingual when the addresser and or the addressee need to check up whether they use the same code. In other words, if speech is focused on the code, it applies metalingual function. The example of this language function, as he adds, is when a man says, “Plucked means the same as *flunked*” His friend asked, “What is flunked?” He answers, “To be flunked is to fail in an exam.” The other example he gives is when one says “The *sophomore* just said hello to me.” Then his friend asks, “What is sophomore?”. Then he answers, “It is a second-year student.”

### f. Poetic

The orientation of poetic function of language is toward the message and focuses on the message for its own sake (Jakobson in Sebeok, 1960: 356). Poetic function is not the only function of verbal art, but it is the most dominant. In addition, he adds that linguistics cannot limit itself to the field of poetry when it deals with poetic function. In other words, this function is not limited only to poetry, but it is actually wider. The example given by Jakobson is when a girl says, “*Horrible Harry*.” Then her friend asks why horrible. Then she answers because she hates him. His friend asks once again why she says horrible, not dreadful or disgusting. She answers that it fits him better. Without realizing or not, the girl uses the poetic function of language in her expression.

## **7. *The Fellowship of the Ring* Novel**

### **a. Background**

The novel entitled *The Fellowship of the Ring* is the first trilogy of *The Lord of the Ring* written by J.R.R. Tolkien. The next series are *The Two Towers* and *The Return of the King*. It also has the prequel entitled *The Hobbit* which is about the adventure of Bilbo Baggins the hobbit along with several dwarves. The novel is divided into three parts: prologue, book I, and book II. According to Beahm (2004: 28), the book was first published in 1954. In the first printing, it had 3500 copies.

### **b. The author of the novel**

John Ronald Reuel Tolkien was a student of Oxford University majoring English Language and Literature who graduated in 1913 (Carpenter, 1981: 10). He adds that Tolkien first worked as a lexicographer on the New English Dictionary to help drafting the Oxford English Dictionary. Carpenter (1981: 16) adds, in 1922, he published a glossary to a Middle English Reader edited by his former tutor, Kenneth Sisam. In the summer of 1925, the Professorship of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford was advertised, following the resignation of W. A. Craigie. Tolkien decided to apply and he was accepted. (Carpenter, 1981: 17).

Tolkien wrote many stories, including *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy which are set in an invented version of world called Middle-Earth which are peopled by men, elves, dwarves, hobbits, orcs, and many more. He also worked on creating languages which he imagined to be the languages of elves,

known as Quenya and Sindarin. Those languages are famous to be included in his major works, *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy.

### **c. Synopsis**

#### **1) Book I**

Book I actually tells the story of Frodo and his fellow's story to Rivendell. It begins with Bilbo's birthday party when he makes an announcement of his farewell, but he disappears as he wears a ring. This time, the problem arises as Gandalf the wizard realizes that it is not an ordinary ring and he finds out that the ring belongs to Sauron, the Dark Lord, who is defeated many years ago by Isildur the king of Gondor. Even if he has been defeated, the spirit remains since the ring still exists.

Gandalf then commands Frodo to bring the ring to Prancing Pony, Bree with Sam, Pippin, and Merry. Together they run away from the Ringwraiths, who intend to take the ring and fortunately in a wood they get a help from Tom Bombadil. Arriving in Prancing Pony, a strider joins them. Through the owner of Prancing Pony, Frodo receives a letter from Gandalf telling that the ring must be brought to Rivendell.

The problem stands on the peak when on the way to Rivendell, a Ringwraith wounds Frodo, who should reach Rivendell as soon as possible. He finally can be healed by Elrond after they reach Rivendell. In Rivendell, they meet Gandalf. Here, Elrond's council finally meets the solution related to the ring in which it should be unmade in Mount Doom. The council also decides the nine fellows who bring the ring there.

## 2) Book II

Book II narrates the story of the fellowship of the ring's journey to Mordor until it breaks. It is opened with the nine who go to Mordor from Rivendell. In the middle of the journey, the problem begins since they decide to pass Moria. There, they meet so many orcs and two cave trolls that are ready to attack them. Those evil creatures in the end run away because of Balrog. Unfortunately, Gandalf falls into shadow when they run away.

The remaining fellows continue their journey without Gandalf to Lorien, a forest where Lady Galadriel lives. Lady Galadriel is one of the elf's ring keepers. From Lorien, they keep going to Mordor through Anduin River by boats which Lady Galadriel gives.

After they leave Lorien, the fellowship starts being broken. It is Boromir who desires to take the ring for himself. As a result, Frodo puts it on his finger and he disappears. He decides to leave the fellowship and goes to Mordor by himself but Sam keeps following him. In the end of the book, only two hobbits continue the journey to Mordor.

## B. Previous Studies

The similar study of this field has been done by a student of English Language and Literature Study Program, Yogyakarta State University named Sri Dwi Mayawati (2007) entitled "A Stylistic Study of Word Choices in *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* by J.K. Rowling". The research is aimed to find out the lexical features, language function, and also the creative process of word-building. In this research, noun dominates the parts of speech. The function

frequently found is metalingual function that deals with spell usually used by wizards in the novel. The new words found were made in several ways, including the etymological process.

Another similar study has conducted by Jongoh Lee, a lecturer from Hankuk University, South Korea. His study entitled “Lexicalization Patterns of Neologisms in Korean under the Influence of English” is purposed to examine and investigate the Korean neologism patterns influenced by English. The result is that the collected neologisms have been included in two categories: phonological and morphological neologisms. Each of the Korean neologisms has been analyzed and compared with the original meanings of such neologism, as well as with reference to creative ability, in other words, rendering of neologisms and culture specific terms.

### **C. Conceptual Framework**

This study is a qualitative research analyzing neologisms obtained in *The Fellowship of the Ring* novel. A neologism itself, according to Leech (1968: 42), is one of the more obvious ways in which a writer may exceed the normal resources of language. In this case, they are special and unique since they are only found in Tolkien’s novel, especially in *The Fellowship of the Ring*.

This study applies stylistic analysis since it is a study of neologisms. There are several problems found, based on the stylistic categories by Leech and Short. They are lexical problem, grammatical problem, figure of speech problem, and referential cohesion problem. Lexical problem deals with vocabulary matters, while grammatical category underlines structure of writing. Then, figure of speech

is connected with the imaginative meaning of a language instead of using the literal meaning. The last one, referential problem, points those references which are used unsuitably. However, this study only focuses on lexical problem which deals with the vocabulary.

There are three objectives examined on this problem. The first objective of this study is to find out the categories of content word of the neologisms. By applying Robin and Morley's theory of word classes, then it is summarized that content word is divided into four classes: noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. Noun is split into proper noun and common noun, while verb is divided into two sub-categories, main verb and auxiliary verb. Adjective has two sub-categories, attributive and predicative adjective. Meanwhile, the last category, adverb, is divided into four sub-categories; they are circumstantial adverb, degree of adjectival attribute, intensifying adverb, and conjunctive adverb. The second objective of this study is to explain the language function of the found neologisms applying Jakobson's theory, which splits the functions into six categories: referential, emotive, conative, phatic, metalingual, and poetic. The last objective is to describe the word building process of the data found by using Francis's theory of word building process, which is divided into nine categories: borrowing, derivation, compounding, functional shift, back formation and clipping, proper name, imitation, blending, and coinage.



#### D. The Analytical Construct

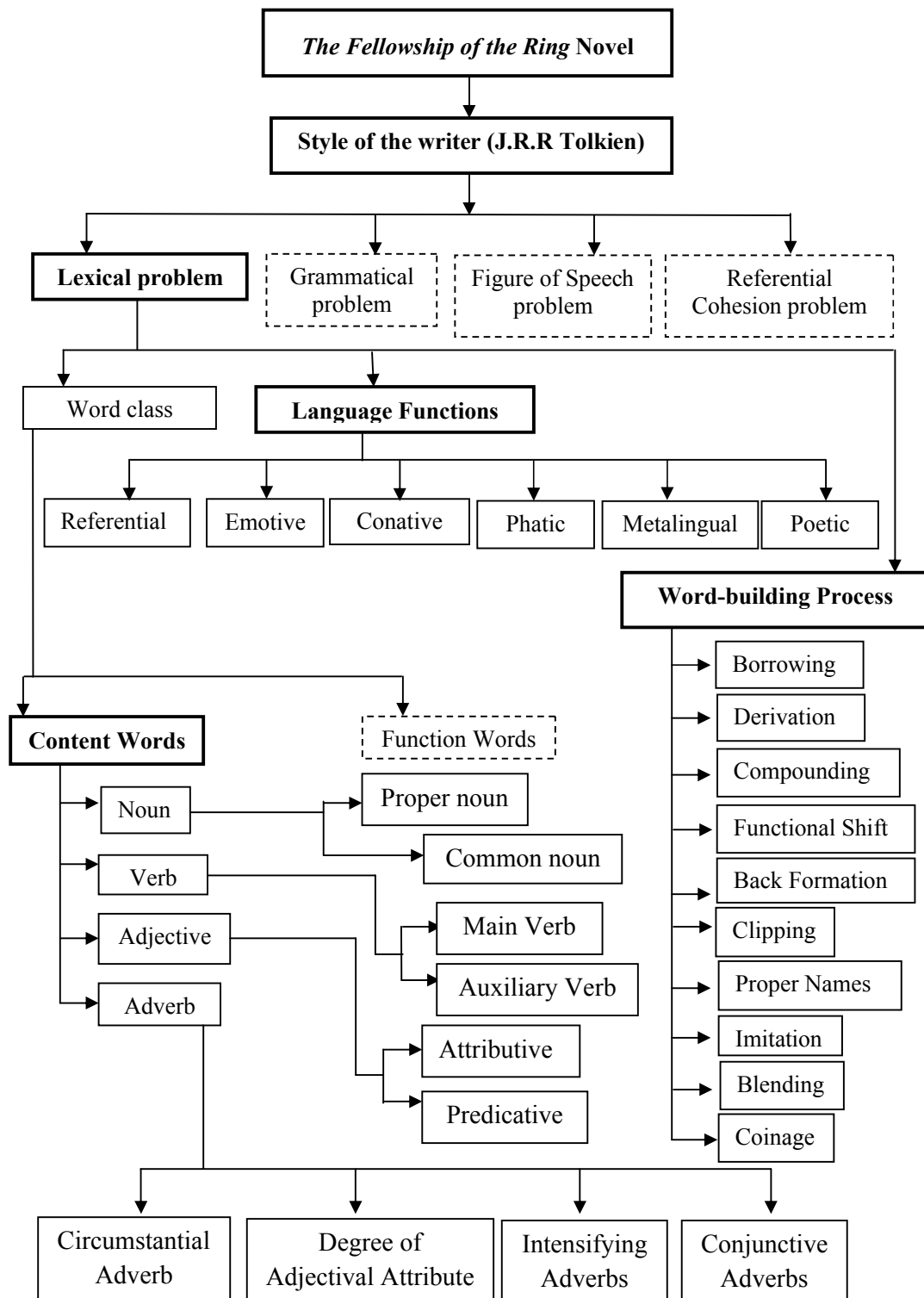


Figure 1. The Analytical Construct

### **CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter consists of the type of research; form, context, and source of data; research instrument; techniques of collecting data; technique of data analysis; and trustworthiness of the data. The type of research explains about what kind of research to be conducted. Meanwhile, the form, context, and source of data mention the form of the data, the context of the data, and from what source the data are taken. Then, the research instrument states the instrument used to conduct this research. The techniques used to collect the data and to analyze the data are explained in the techniques of collecting data and technique of data analysis. The last sub-chapter, trustworthiness, mentions a way to avoid subjectivity and invalid data.

#### **A. The Type of Research**

This research applied the technique of qualitative method based on an analysis of stylistics approach since this was the study of neologisms in a novel. Qualitative research itself is a study producing narrative or textual descriptions of the phenomena under the study (Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009: 310). In line with that definition, Bogdan and Taylor (in Moleong, 2004: 3) state that qualitative method is a research procedure producing written or oral descriptive data from the objects being observed. As Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 167) explain, the goal of qualitative research is to understand, in depth, the viewpoint of the object observed. Besides, this approach is less concerned with generalization and much of qualitative research does not claim to be generalized.

**B. Form, Context, and Source of Data**

The object of this research was a novel entitled *The Fellowship of the Ring* written by Tolkien. Since the object of this research was a novel, then the form was words and the context was sentence. The data which were collected from the novel started from the prologue; book one, which consists of twelve chapters, and book two, which consists of ten chapters. The only source of the data was the novel itself.

**C. Research Instruments**

The main instrument of this research was the researcher herself. It is because only human, the intelligent life, who can understand and describe the phenomenon of a study (Moleong, 2005). Her responsibilities in this research were designing the research, collecting the data by reading the novel, interpreting them and producing conclusion. In addition, this research used additional instruments; it was a data sheet. The sheet is represented as follows:

Table 1. **Data Sheet**

No.	Code	Data	Content Words										Word-Building Processes										Language Functions					
			Nn.		Vb.		Adj.		Adv.				B o .	D e .	C o m .	F S	B F	C l.	P r. N	I m .	B l	C g .	R e .	E m .	C o .	P h .	M e .	P o .
			P N	C N	M V	A V	A t.	P r.	C A	D A A	I A	C o A																
1.	Prologue/ 1/ 001/ 001	This book is largely concerned with <b>Hobbits</b> , and from its pages a reader may discover much of their character and a little of their history.		√																	√	√						

No. : Datum number

Code : Name of book/ part or chapter/ page number/ datum number

Nn. : Noun

Vb. : Verb

Adj. : Adjective

Adv. : Adverb

PN : Proper noun

CN : Common noun

MV : Main verb

AV : Auxiliary verb

At. : Attributive

Pr. : Predicative

CA : Circumstantial Adverb

DAA : Degree of Adjectival Attribute

IA : Intensifying Adverb

CoA : Conjunctive Adverb

Bo : Borrowing  
Dr : Derivation  
Cm : Compounding  
Fs : Functional Shift  
BF : Back formation  
Cl. : Clipping  
Pn : Proper Names  
Im : Imitation

Bl : Blending  
Co : Coinage  
Re. : Referential  
Em. : Emotive  
Co. : Conative  
Ph. : Phatic  
Me. : Metalingual  
Po. : Poetic

#### **D. Techniques of Collecting Data**

The data collecting technique used in this research were reading and note-taking. Reading was the earliest technique to collect the data. Sudaryanto (in Muhammad, 2011: 207) explains that reading is called as the basic technique because it has been done in the beginning of this study. Since the study observed the *The Fellowship of the Ring* novel, then the data were collected by carefully and comprehensively reading. In addition, Muhammad (2011:207) states that a basic technique needs an advanced technique. It is a technique used to run the basic technique. After collecting the data by reading, the researcher put the neologisms found in the novel into the data sheet by note-taking. Therefore, in this study, note-taking was the advanced technique. Then, this research also applied Microsoft-excel program to recheck whether there was data duplication or not. Therefore, the duplication of the data was avoided.

#### **E. The Technique of Data Analysis**

The referential identity method was conducted in this research to analyze the data. It is an analysis focusing on reference and non-language aspects determining the object (Muhammad, 2011: 234). In addition, the observed objects correspond to the determining reference. In this study, the references were the theories of language which were non-language aspects; they were the theory of content words, the theory of language functions and the theory of word-building processes. Then, by using those theories, interpreting and analyzing data were attempted by the researcher.

In this research, data cards were used to assist the researcher in analyzing the data. The data cards contained text number, part of speech (data card 1), the language functions (data card 2), the processes of word building (data card 3), total number and percentage. This study was a qualitative research applying quantitative data. Statistical data did not conclude a generalization in this study. In qualitative study, they help to draw the subject's inclination in the research background or help the researcher to learn the subject's perception (Moleong, 2004: 116). The procedures of analyzing data started from classifying them by coding. Each of them was saved into one of the provided data sheet. Then the data in the data sheet were summarized into the data cards. The next procedure was interpreting the data from the data cards. The example of the data card is as follows:

Table 2. **The Data card**

No.	Content word categories (data card of the first objective)	Total number	Percentage

In interpreting the data, this study needed some helps from some sources to assist the researcher because of her limited knowledge related to some languages used by Tolkien to build the neologisms. The sources were the books entitled *A Tolkien Compass* edited by Jared Lobdell, and *The Letters of J.R.R. Tolkien* edited by Hamfri Carpenter. Besides, the study also used an electronic source, a website, arranged by Mark Fisher entitled "The Encyclopedia of Arda". Then the final step was making conclusions based on the found and interpreted data.

**F. The Trustworthiness of the Data**

This research conducted trustworthiness to avoid the subjectivity and to minimize the invalid data. To achieve trustworthiness, this study applied triangulation. Moleong (2004: 178) states that triangulation is a technique to crosscheck data trustworthiness by using something outside the data to verify or to compare them. The triangulation was conducted by comparing the finding data to the related theories by doing peer examination. It means that the researcher's peers on the linguistic field study checked the findings and the data interpretation through discussions and gave some advice about the findings (Bungin, 2007: 141). The peers were Jeihan Jade Archia, Ferri Dwi Agustina, and Dhesta Maydiana Sari, who are the students of English Language and Literature Study Program majoring in linguistics.



## **CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter consists of findings and discussion. Findings present the data found including their frequencies from the three objectives observed: the content word categories of the neologisms, the language functions, and the processes of word building. Then, the data found are presented in the discussion.

### **A. Findings**

The tables below are provided to present the frequencies of the data found based on the content word categories, the processes of word building, and the functions of language as the three objectives in this study. The first table presents the finding of content word categories.

**Table 3. The Frequencies of Content Word Categories**

No.	Content words categories	Total number	Percentage
1.	Noun		
	a. Proper noun	222	77.89 %
	b. Common noun	60	21.05 %
2.	Verb		
	a. Main verb	0	0 %
	b. Auxiliary verb	0	0 %
3.	Adjective		
	a. Attributive	3	1.05 %
	b. Predicative	0	0 %
4.	Adverb		
	a. Circumstantial Adverb	0	0 %
	b. Degree of Adjectival Attribute	0	0 %
	c. Intensifying Adverbs	0	0 %
	d. Conjunctive Adverbs	0	0 %
Total		285	100 %

The table above shows that there are two categories of content word found; they are noun and adjective. Noun, which is divided into proper noun and common noun, dominates the number of data. In one hand, proper noun in this study is found with the total amount of 222 words or 77.89 %. In the other hand, common noun reaches 60 words or 21.05 %. The last content word category found is adjective, which is distinguished into attributive and predicative. The attributive adjective gains 1.05 % or reaches 3 words. Meanwhile, the predicative adjective gains no word. For adverb, all of the sub-categories reach zero word.

The third table below shows the finding of processes of word building.

**Table 4. The Frequencies of the Processes of Word Building**

No.	Processes of word building	Total number	Percentage
1.	Borrowing	51	17.89 %
2.	Derivation	4	1.40 %
3.	Compounding	77	27.02 %
4.	Functional shift	1	0.35 %
5.	Back formation	0	0 %
6.	Clipping	2	0.70 %
7.	Proper name	9	3.16 %
8.	Imitation	3	1.05 %
9.	Blending	0	0 %
10.	Coinage	138	48.42 %
Total		285	100 %

The table above presents the finding of word-building processes in this study. It shows that coinage reaches the largest number of how the words were proceeded with the total number of 139 words or in percentage it is 48.77 %. The rank is followed by compounding with 27.02 % or 77 words in total. The process by borrowing from other languages gains 51 words or 17.89 %. In the next place, proper name reaches 3.16 % or 9 words. Derivation reaches 4 words or it is 1.40

%. Meanwhile, imitation reaches 3 words or 1,05 %. Back formation and clipping process gain 2 words or 0.70 %. The last level is placed by functional shift with 1 word or 0.35 %. Meanwhile, back formation and blending process gain zero datum.

The next table below shows the finding of the language functions.

**Table 5. The Frequencies of the Language Functions**

No.	Language functions	Total number	Percentage
1.	Referential	282	98.95 %
2.	Emotive	3	1.05 %
3.	Conative	0	0 %
4.	Phatic	0	0 %
5.	Metalingual	0	0 %
6.	Poetic	0	0 %
Total		285	100 %

The table of the language functions finding above presents that the referential function peaks the total number. It gains 282 words or in percentage, it is 98.95 %. It is followed by the emotive function reaching 1.05 % or 3 words. Meanwhile, in this novel, there is no neologism functioning as conative, phatic, metalingual, and poetic.

## **B. Discussion**

### **1. Content Word Categories**

The first objective discussed is the content word categories of neologisms created by Tolkien in *The Fellowship of the Ring*. To explore this objective, this study applies the theory from Robins which splits word class or part of speech into content word and function word categories. Then, the rest of the content word categories are explained by Morley's theory. Based on his theory, there are two

categories including four sub-categories revealed. They are discussed in the explanation below.

#### **a. Noun**

The dominant number of finding is spotted in noun category. It reaches more than half of the total data with 282 words or it is 98.94 %. In this case, the findings of noun point both proper and common noun. They represent abstract and concrete objects which are only found in Middle-earth, an imaginary place created by Tolkien, especially in *The Fellowship of the Ring*. The words include the names of characters, languages, years, and many more are intended to draw the supporting background of the imaginary place and add the detail in it. Therefore, the story which takes place in the fictional world is encouraged by those supporting nouns. The sub-categories of noun found in this book, both proper noun and common noun, are presented in the discussion below.

#### **1) Proper noun**

As explained before, a proper noun refers to a noun viewed as having a single specific denotation. This category gains 77.89 % or 222 words from the total finding of the content word categories. In *The Fellowship of the Ring*, there are eight groups of proper noun. They are characters and families, pet names, places and natural features, languages and letters, years, races, dance, and properties. They are discussed as follows.

##### **a) Characters and families**

The names of the character and family are special as the important elements of this novel since they are hardly found in everyday life. Tolkien

creates many of them which are undoubtedly interesting; one of the examples is in datum (81) below.

Bilbo was going to be eleventy-one, 111, a rather curious number and a very respectable age for a hobbit (the Old Took himself had only reached 130); and **Frodo** was going to be thirty-three, 33) an important number: the date of his 'coming of age'. (Prologue/4/012/081)

**Frodo** in the sentence above refers to a personal name as the main character of this story. He is the niece and the only heir of the ring-finder, Bilbo Baggins. Bilbo leaves the ring to him before he makes another adventure in which later it causes a great danger to Frodo because the ring must be destroyed in a hazardous place. Then in the journey to destroy it, some friends from different kinds, later called the fellowship of the ring, accompany him.

Another interesting proper noun referring to a personal name is in datum (193) which is contained in the sentence below.

There was also a strange Elf clad in green and brown, **Legolas**, a messenger from his father, Thranduil, the King of the Elves of Northern Mirkwood. (Book II/2/176/193)

**Legolas** is a first name of an elf prince coming from Mirkwood who is known for his great skill as a bowman. He joins the fellowship of the ring with Frodo and seven others. Before he comes with Frodo in the journey, he is in Elrond's council to decide the destiny of the ring.

Besides those personal names, there are some family names created by Tolkien, portrayed in this following sentence in datum (120).

The Ring will not be able to stay hidden in the Shire much longer; and for your own sake, as well as for others, you will have to go, and leave the name of Baggins behind you. That name will not be safe to have, outside the Shire or in the Wild. I will give you a travelling name now. When you go, go as Mr. Underhill. When you go, go as Mr. **Underhill**.

(Book I/2/044/120)

The family name **Underhill** refers to Frodo's fake family name. Frodo and the company have to make a fake one because their enemies are in search of Baggins, the real surname of Frodo. The name suits hobbits in general since they usually live in the holes in which they look like under hills.

Another family name besides Underhill portrayed in this novel is presented in this following discussion.

The Shire was divided into four quarters, the Farthings already referred to. North, South, East, and West; and these again each into a number of folklands, which still bore the names of some of the old leading families, although by the time of this history these names were no longer found only in their proper folklands. Nearly all Took still lived in the Tookland, but that was not true of many other families, such as the **Bagginses** or the Boffins.  
(Prologue/3/007/ 053)

**Baggins(es)** is a surname of some Hobbits that usually inhabit in Shire. The most popular **Baggins** in this story is Frodo, the main character. Besides, Frodo's uncle Bilbo, who inherits him all of his wealth, also carries this surname. Meanwhile, there are other **Bagginses** living outside Shire, like Sackville-Bagginses, who come from Sackville.

#### b) Pet names

Tolkien in his book creates some pet names which means informal names given by somebody else. They are used to represent their characteristics or contribution in the story. One example of the pet names is presented in datum (3) as follows.

Their height is variable, ranging between two and four feet of our measure. They seldom now reach three feet; but they have dwindled, they say, and in ancient days they were taller. According to the Red Book, Bandobras

Took (**Bullroarer**), son of Isengrim the Second, was four foot five and able to ride a horse.

(Prologue/1/ 001/ 003)

In the sentence above, **Bullroarer** points to Bandobras Took, who is the son of Isengrim the Second. The title **Bullroarer**, according to Tolkien (in Lobdell, 1975: 174) is used by anthropologists for instruments that made a roaring sound, which is used by uncivilized peoples. In the novel, it is said that the brave Bandobras Took joins the Battle of Greenfields, S.R. 1147, in which he sends an invasion of Orcs. Hobbits are known for being shorter than dwarves and their average height is about two to four feet. In *The Fellowship of the Ring*, it is mentioned that Bandobras Took is the exception, as his height is four feet five inches and he is tall enough to ride a horse.

Besides Bullroarer, another pet name found in this book is presented in datum (169) which is contained in the sentence below.

'Well, there are many reasons why they should,' said Gandalf, smiling. 'I am one good reason. The Ring is another: you are the **Ring-bearer**. And you are the heir of Bilbo, the Ring-finder.'

(Book II/1/165/169)

Gandalf is the first character who gives the name **ring-bearer** to Frodo as he inherits Bilbo's assets including a ring that causes a great danger to the entire people of Middle-earth. He has to bear and is not allowed to wear it until he reaches Rivendell where the destiny of the ring will be judged. Finally, he is the one who also bears the ring to Mount Doom in order to destroy it. It is interesting since rings should be worn, but the ring carried by Frodo is forbidden to be worn. Thus, Frodo can only bear it, instead of wearing it.

Another pet name given by Tolkien to the characters, besides bullroarer and ring-bearer, is expressed in the following sentence in datum (171).

So it was that Frodo saw her whom few mortals had yet seen; Arwen, daughter of Elrond, in whom it was said that the likeness of Luthien had come on earth again; and she was called **Undomiel**, for she was the Evenstar of her people. (Book II/1/167/171)

In elf language, Sindarin, **Undomiel** equals evenstar or evening star (Venus). Actually, as said in the novel, that is the title given by the elves of Rivendell to Arwen, Elrond's only daughter. They give her the title which is not only referring to her beauty, but also referring to her descent. Therefore, the name represents Arwen's meaning to her people.

#### c) Places and natural features

Tolkien makes some names representing places and natural features which cannot be spotted in the actual world. These interesting words include name of places, rivers, and many more. They were created by Tolkien in order to built different atmosphere from what can be found in the actual life. An example of this group is spotted in datum (9) as follows.

It is clear, nonetheless, from these legends, and from the evidence of their peculiar words and customs, that like many other folk Hobbits had in the distant past moved westward. Their earliest tales seem to glimpse a time when they dwelt in the upper vales of **Anduin**, between the eaves of Greenwood the Great and the Misty Mountains. (Prologue/1/002/009)

The word **Anduin** originally represents the name of a river, the Great River, that runs for hundreds of miles southwards through Middle-earth. This is the river that has to be passed by the company to reach Mordor. Besides, it also could refer to a valley belonging to River Anduin, as reflected in the sentence above. Based on the



story, it is located between the eaves of Greenwood the Great and the Misty Mountains.

Besides rivers, the other proper noun representing places and natural features is found in datum (25) below.

In Eriador they soon mingled with the other kinds that had preceded them, but being somewhat bolder and more adventurous, they were often found as leaders or chieftains among clans of Harfoots or Stoors. Even in Bilbo's time the strong Fallohidish strain could still be noted among the greater families, such as the Took and the Masters of **Buckland**.  
(Prologue/1/003/025)

The name **Buckland** represents a place founded by Gorhendad Oldbuck. According to the novel, the place is strange since it is on the wrong side of Brandywine river and right against Old Forest which according to the hobbit's tales, is a dark, bad place. In *The Fellowship of the Ring*, it is said that Frodo Baggins spends his childhood there.

Another spot of proper name representing a settlement name is put into this group, which is found in datum (150) as follows.

I bid the black fellows be off, and slammed the door on them; but they've been asking the same question all the way to **Archet**, I hear. And that Ranger, Strider, he's been asking questions, too. Tried to get in here to see you, before you'd had bite or sup, he did.  
(Book I/10/127/150)

**Archet** is the most remote settlement of the Bree-land. It is located right on the edge of Chetwood. In this story, **Archet** is used by Aragorn to fool the crowds who search for Baggins and it is a success since many of them ask the way to reach **Archet**.

#### d) Languages and Letters

As mentioned earlier, the object of this study is a fantasy novel. It takes place in a huge area inhabited by many kinds of creature and some of these have their own languages. Tolkien himself, to revive the setting of place of the story, produced the languages. One of the languages revealing in this book is found in datum (28) below.

And in those days also they forgot whatever languages they had used before, and spoke ever after the Common Speech, the **Westron** as it was named, that was current through all the lands of the kings from Arnor to Gondor, and about all the coasts of the Sea from Belfalas to Lune.

(Prologue/1/ 003/ 028)

**Westron** is the common speech of Middle-earth and spoken mostly by men. This language is commonly used to communicate inter kind of creature, for example when inter creatures make a council, like in Elrond's council to make a decision toward the ring that Frodo bears.

Besides Westron, another interesting language found in this book is presented in this following sentence in datum (110) as follows.

‘I cannot read the fiery letters,’ said Frodo in a quavering voice. ‘No,’ said Gandalf, ‘but I can. The letters are **Elvish**, of an ancient mode, but the language is that of Mordor, which I will not utter here. But this in the Common Tongue is what is said, close enough: One Ring to rule them all, One Ring to find them, One Ring to bring them all and in the darkness bind them.

(Book I/2/033/110)

**Elvish** is both a language and a letter applied by elves. In Middle-earth, it is usually pointed to Quenya or Sindarin. Quenya is used by elves in the ancient time, while Sindarin points to elves' nowadays language. **Elvish**, which also refers to their alphabet, appears in *The Fellowship of the Ring*, presented below.

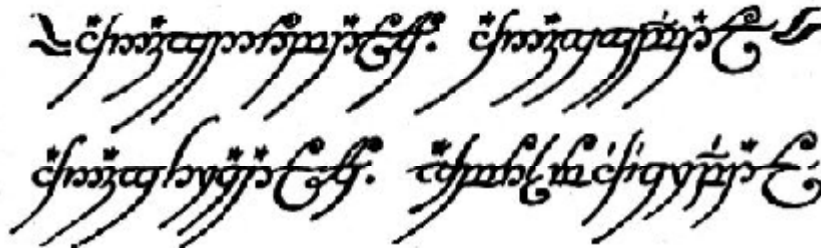


Figure 2: The Example of Elvish Letters

The letters are actually found in Sauron's ring. As discussed in the datum, the letters above mean 'One Ring to rule them all, One Ring to find them, One Ring to bring them all and in the darkness bind them.'

Another rune spotted in the story besides Elvish is contained in the following datum (251).

Gandalf came quickly to his side. On the slab runes were deeply graven. 'These are **Daeron's** Runes, such as were used of old in Moria,' said Gandalf. (Book II/4/238/251)

**Daeron** is told as the angular-shape rune found in Moria written as follows.



Figure 3: Daeron Rune Found in Moria

Those are spotted in a great slab of white stone used as a tomb. The meaning of these letters is 'BALIN SON OF FUNDIN LORD OF MORIA' in which it is a sign that Balin, the family of Gimli, is already dead. As explained by Fisher (2013), Tolkien says that once the rune is designed to be carved into wood and

stone used widely by many creatures, especially dwarves. That is why it is found on a tomb in Moria, a great mine that belongs to dwarves.

e) Years

To support and revive the fictional story, the names of ages in the book are also made fictionally by using unusual ones, which are calculated by the history marks. The proof of those names is shown in one of the examples in datum (34) below.

Thus began the **Shire-reckoning**, for the year of the crossing of the Brandywine (as the Hobbits turned the name) became Year One of the Shire, and all later dates were reckoned from it. (Prologue/1/003/034)

**Shire-reckoning** is a system to calculate the dates of the Shire's hobbits. The calculation is started based on the found of the Shire land. Therefore, the time the land is found, it is counted as year 1.

Another interesting calendar system presented in this story is found in datum (8) as follows.

Those days, the **Third Age** of Middle-earth, are now long past, and the shape of all lands has been changed; but the regions in which Hobbits then lived were doubtless the same as those in which they still linger: the North-West of the Old World, east of the Sea. (Prologue/1/002/008)

According to Fisher (2013), Tolkien states that **Third Age** begins since Sauron's first defeat by Isildur that causes the movement of the mighty ring from Sauron to Isildur. The age ends since the destruction of the ring and it becomes the final end of Sauron. During the age, as he adds, many events happen in Middle-earth, including the arrival of the five wizards, the founding of the Shire, and the destruction of the powerful ring itself. Unlike Shire-reckoning, which is

only used by Shire hobbits, this type of age is used by the whole Middle-earth inhabitants.

#### f) Races

As mentioned earlier before, Middle-earth is inhabited by many kinds of creatures. Those creatures are actually differentiated into some races. The creation of the races in the story adds the fictional points since Tolkien tries to make the story more alive, like what happens in the real society. One of the races exists in Middle-earth shown in datum (13) as follows.

Before the crossing of the mountains the Hobbits had already become divided into three somewhat different breeds: **Harfoots**, Stoors, and Fallohides. (Prologue/1/002/013)

It is explained in the story that **Harfoot** is actually a hobbit race that is browner of skin, smaller, and shorter than two others. Besides, the hands and feet are neat and nimble. To live, the **Harfoots** preferred highlands and hillsides. They, in ancient times, had much to do with Dwarves, unlike the other kinds: Stoor and Fallohide.

The different race of hobbit is also found in this story, which is discussed as follows.

Before the crossing of the mountains the Hobbits had already become divided into three somewhat different breeds: Harfoots, Stoors, and **Fallohides**. (Prologue/1/002/015)

This race, **Fallohide**, denotes one of the kinds of Hobbit. It is the least numerous than the other two kinds, Harfoot and Stoor. In *The Fellowship of the Ring*, it is mentioned that their skin and hair are fairer and they are slimmer than the others. Besides, they are lovers of trees and of woodland.

It is not only hobbits which are split into some different breeds. Elves are also divided into some races. The interesting race from elves is found in this story which is spotted in datum (263) below.

'It is told that she had a house built in the branches of a tree that grew near the falls; for that was the custom of the Elves of Lorien, to dwell in the trees, and maybe it is so still. Therefore they were called the **Galadhrim**, the Tree-people. (Book II/6/253/263)

**Galadhrim** is one of the elf's races located in a forest called Lorien. This race is the realm of Lady Galadriel. In the story, it is said that this race build houses in the branches of a tree growing near falls. They do not build strong places made of stone like elves in Rivendell do. It is told in the story that the trees in their deep forest are so great. Since the custom of the race is to live in a tree, this race is also called as the tree-people.

#### g) Dance

Culture is one of the important aspects in a society. Therefore, it is hardly separated from the social life. To support the social life in Middle-earth, especially in Shire, Tolkien adds one fictional dance which is usually done in a particular occasion. The fictional dance is presented in datum (099) as follows.

Master Everard Took and Miss Melilot Brandybuck got on a table and with bells in their hands began to dance the **Springle-ring**: a pretty dance, but rather vigorous. (Book I/1/018/ 099)

**Springle-ring** in *The Lord of the Ring* is danced by Master Everard Took and Miss Melilot Brandybuck on a table when they are in Bilbo's birthday party. It is said that the dance is pretty, but rather energetic. Therefore, the dance matches perfectly with a birthday party, like Bilbo's, which is glamorous and attended by all of the Shire folks.

## h) Properties

Some items in this story have precious meanings or mighty powers to the society of Middle-earth. The items include rings, stones, and even swords. Tolkien denotes those items with particular names in which the other items do not have. They are found in datum (201) and (278).

I was at the Battle of Dagorlad before the Black Gate of Mordor, where we had the mastery: for the Spear of Gil-galad and the Sword of Elendil, Aiglos and **Narsil**, none could withstand. (Book II/2/180/201)

Verily it is in the land of Lorien upon the finger of Galadriel that one of the Three remains. This is **Nenya**, the Ring of Adamant, and I am its keeper. (Book II/7/272/278)

In one hand, **Narsil** in datum (201) is said to be the mighty sword of Elendil. First introduced by Elrond to Frodo in the novel, it is the sword of Elendil in which no one could withstand, but unfortunately it is broken by Sauron in the battle of his first fall. Because of its power, the sword gets its own name. In the other hand, the other mighty item which is presented in datum (278), **Nenya**, is a ring belonging to Lady Galadriel. The ring, which is also called the ring of Adamant, is one of the three rings worn by elf lords to maintain their lands. Therefore, it has precious meaning for Lady Galadriel and her people.

Another precious and or mighty item, an elfstone it is called, is also presented in datum (283) as follows.

'This stone I gave to Celebrian my daughter, and she to hers; and now it comes to you as a token of hope. In this hour take the name that was foretold for you, **Elessar**, the Elfstone of the house of Elendil! (Book II/8/280/283)

**Elessar** is the elfstone of Elendil given by Lady Galadriel to Aragorn in Lorien. The elfstone is first offered to Galadriel's daughter, then Galadriel's daughter to

her granddaughter and finally it is given to Aragorn as a token of hope. Besides, she demands him to take **Elessar** as his surname.

## 2) Common Noun

Common noun, as mentioned earlier, refers to entities which do not have unique reference. In other words, it is different from the previous discussion, proper noun, which denotes particular entities. In this study, common noun reaches 60 words or 21.05 % from the total words of 285. The common noun captured in this book includes various kinds of creatures, things or items, titles, and foods. In addition, all of them are mass nouns since they are countable. The discussion of these findings are as follows.

### a) Creatures

Fictional creatures undoubtedly can denote an imaginary world, so can the new creatures spotted in *The Fellowship of the Ring*. To convince the readers about the living fictional society, Middle-earth, Tolkien tries to create them although some of them are similar in appearance with those which can be found in the real world. One of them can be found in datum (1) as follows.

This book is largely concerned with **Hobbits**, and from its pages a reader may find much of their character and a little of their history.

(Prologue/1/001/001)

**Hobbit(s)** is a newly-found creature appearing only in Tolkien's story. **Hobbits** refer to those who resemble human being, but they are distinguished from men by their height, which is short. Their heights are varied, between two and four feet. Besides, they are known as the creatures that live under "hills" and usually do not



build their house on the ground. In addition, they are dressed in bright color and seldom wear shoes.

Besides hobbits, another interesting example of this group is presented in datum (039) as follows.

The last battle, before this story opens, and indeed the only one that had ever been fought within the borders of the Shire, was beyond living memory: the Battle of Greenfields, S.R. 1147, in which Bandobras Took routed an invasion of **Orcs**.  
(Prologue/1/004/039)

Like hobbits, **orc(s)** is a newly-found creature of this story. Orcs also resemble human being, but they are dark skinned and frightening in appearance. They are known as the servants of the Dark Lord that first appear in *The Fellowship of the Ring* as they attack Frodo and his friends in Moria. Actually, they once were elves, but were taken by dark power and mutated.

Another very first creature that is born in Tolkien's book in is also shown in datum (168) as follows.

There are orcs and trolls, there are **wargs** and werewolves; and there have been and still are many Men, warriors and kings, that walk alive under the Sun, and yet are under his sway. And their number is growing daily.  
(Book II/1/163/168)

Unlike hobbits and orcs that resemble human being, **wargs** are like wolves. This kind of animal is the monstrous foot-soldiers of the enemy. Fisher (2013) states that Tolkien illustrates them as the intelligent creatures. Besides, they spread in Anduin Valley and the northern part of Middle-earth.

b) Things

Another additional support to build the fantasy world Middle-earth is the creating of some items that cannot be traced in the real society. The items include the kind of a metal which is presented in this following data.

'Then what do the dwarves want to come back for?' asked Sam. For **mithril**,' answered Gandalf. 'The wealth of Moria was not in gold and jewels, the toys of the Dwarves; nor in iron, their servant. Such things they found here, it is true, especially iron; but they did not need to delve for them: all things that they desired they could obtain in traffic. For here alone in the world was found Moria-silver, or true-silver as some have called it: mithril is the Elvish name. (Book II/5/235/252)

The sentence above contains the new word **mithril**, drawn as silver-coloured metal. **Mithril** in *The Fellowship of the Ring* is briefly explained as the main substance of **mithril-coat**, which is given by Bilbo to Frodo in Rivendell to be worn in the journey to destroy the ring. As stated by Fisher in (2013), Tolkien explains that **mithril**, which is also called as the truesilver, is the most valuable metal and stronger than steel which is only found in the great dwarf-mine, Moria.

Another item found is in a form of plant. This kind of plant is captured in datum (48) as follows.

There is another astonishing thing about Hobbits of old that must be mentioned, an astonishing habit: they imbibed or inhaled, through pipes of clay or wood, the smoke of the burning leaves of a herb, which they called **pipe-weed** or leaf, a variety probably of *Nicotiana*. (Prologue/2/006/048)

**Pipe-weed** is stated as similar to tobacco in which it is popular among Shire folks as their version of pipe cigar. In Gondor, the plant is not to be smoked, but the men of Gondor adore the fragrance of its flower and they name it sweet galenas.

### c) Titles

In a real society, people need a leader, officers, and polices to handle and to maintain the stability of the social condition. Therefore, Tolkien also tries to put them into his own-made fictional world to draw the reality atmosphere on the land of Middle-earth. Two positions are in datum (37) and (62) as follows.

But in that war the North Kingdom ended; and then the Hobbits took the land for their own, and they chose from their own chiefs a **Thain** to hold the authority of the king that was gone. (Prologue/1/003/037)

As mayor almost his only duty was to preside at banquets, given on the Shire-holidays, which occurred at frequent intervals. But the offices of Postmaster and First **Shirriff** were attached to the mayoralty, so that he managed both the Messenger Service and the Watch. These were the only Shire services, and the Messengers were the most numerous, and much the busier of the two. (Prologue/3/007/062)

In one hand, according to Fisher in (2013), Tolkien explains that **thain** is the leader of large military service in Shire. The hobbits of Shire choose their own **thain** as the replacement of the king's authority which has gone. In the other hand, **Shirrif** is responsible for the security in Shire, but as mentioned in the sentence above, the first **Shirriff** also handles the messenger service. The word **Shirriff** resembles English's sheriff in which the duty of both are also similar: as the police.

### d) Foods

Similar to the previous intentions, Tolkien makes the previous items of common nouns to create an atmosphere of a fictional world. This kind of item, food, is one of the pieces to complete the world. The examples of this item are presented as follows.

'**Cram**,' he said under his breath, as he broke off a crisp corner and nibbled at it. His expression quickly changed, and he ate all the rest of the cake with relish. 'No more, no more!' cried the Elves laughing. 'You have eaten enough already for a long day's march. 'I thought it was only a kind of cram, such as the Dale-men make for journeys in the wild,' said the Dwarf. (Book II/8/275/280)

'I thought it was only a kind of cram, such as the Dale-men make for journeys in the wild,' said the Dwarf. 'So it is,' they answered. But we call it **lembas** or waybread, and it is more strengthening than any food made by Men, and it is more pleasant than cram, by all accounts.' (Book II/8/276/281)

Both **cram** and **lembas** refer to bread. For Dale-men, **Cram** is usually made as the supplies in journeys. While **cram** is made by men, **lembas** is made by elves. It is said that **lembas** is more pleasant than **cram**. Gimli says that **lembas** is better than honey cake. In addition, one can keep the energy of a man for a day long.

#### **b. Adjective**

Compared to the previous category, noun, adjective group is much less in number because the findings categorized as adjective are 3 words or 1.05 % from the total finding. The findings of this category are all attributive adjectives, meaning there is no predicative. They present as the explanation of nouns that they attach to. In this case, the adjectives found cannot be revealed in the reality. Thus, those new-finding adjectives contain supportive effects to the story as a fiction.

The adjectives found in *The Fellowship of the Ring*, attributive, are pronominal. Tolkien in his novel produces pronominal in order to create noun phrase. Those pronominal adjectives attach to physical and non-physical qualities. Those findings are presented as follows.

Gandalf, however, disbelieved Bilbo's first story, as soon as he heard it, and he continued to be very curious about the ring. Eventually he got the true tale out of Bilbo after much questioning, which for a while strained their friendship; but the wizard seemed to think the truth important. Though he did not say so to Bilbo, he also thought it important, and disturbing, to find that the good hobbit had not told the truth from the first: quite contrary to his habit. The idea of a 'present' was not mere **hobbitlike** invention, all the same. It was suggested to Bilbo, as he confessed, by Gollum's talk that he overheard; for Gollum did, in fact, call the ring his 'birthday present', many times. (Prologue/4/010/070)

In datum (70) above, the word **hobbitlike** attaches to the word 'invention' and automatically it defines the headword noun. In the context, it is said that Gandalf suspects Bilbo's story about the ring that it is not true and he finds out after much questioning. It is disturbing him that a good hobbit like Bilbo does not say the truth from the first time. Bilbo just says that the ring is his birthday present, like Gollum did. Since **hobbitlike** in the datum above literary means 'like a hobbit', in the broader sense based on the context, it describes the hobbit's style of untrue excuse or story.

The other pronominal adjective spotted as neologism in this story is presented in datum (260) as follows.

Of this stream the **Silvan** Elves made many songs long ago, and still we sing them in the North, remembering the rainbow on its falls, and the golden flowers that floated in its foam. (Book II/6/251/260)

**Silvan** is described as one branch of elf's race. That is why the word attaches to 'Elves' in the sentence above. The word **silvan** functions to differentiate the elf kind. Thus, the noun phrase 'silvan elf' refers to only a certain kind of elf. In reference to Fisher (2013), Tolkien states that this kind of elf originally is not from Middle-earth. They once come to Middle-earth and make a civilization in Woodland, the east side of the Misty Mountains.

There is another datum included as pronominal attributive adjective which is special since the noun is deleted. Even though the noun that should be attach to is deleted, but it still can be noticed. The mentioned datum is discussed below.

He tarried there from errantry, and melodies they taught to him, and sages old him marvels told, and harps of gold they brought to him. They clothed him then in **elven-white**, and seven lights before him sent, as through the Calacirian to hidden land forlorn he went. (Book II/1/173/187)

The word **elven-white** in the sentence above defines the cloth. The word cloth, as a noun, that should be placed after **elven-white** is deleted in order to make the sentence more effective, since the verb ‘clothed’ exists. As the further explanation, the morpheme ‘elven’ limits the kind of white color in which this kind of white is only spotted in elf. Therefore, it is called so.

## **2. The Processes of Word Building**

The third objective to be discussed is the word building processes of neologisms created by Tolkien in *The Fellowship of the Ring*. To explore this objective, this study applies the theory from Francis in Clark, which divides it into some processes: borrowing, derivation, compounding, functional shift, back formation and clipping, proper names, imitation, blending, and coinage. In this study, all of the processes are found except blending process. They are discussed in the explanation below.

### **a. Borrowing**

Borrowing from other languages places the third spot in term of number. From the total number of 285 words, there are 51 words grouped into borrowing or it is 17.80 %. In this case, borrowing from other languages is split into sub-

categories based on the languages borrowed. The languages used by Tolkien to build the neologisms are those that can be found in European areas or come from English languages of ancient time. The discussion of this process of word building is presented as follows.

### 1) English root

The findings of this study formed by loaning English root are two words. One of them is contained in the sentence below.

As is told in *The Hobbit*, there came one day to Bilbo's door the great Wizard, **Gandalf** the Grey, and thirteen dwarves with him: none other, indeed, than Thorin Oakenshield, descendant of kings, and his twelve companions in exile. (Prologue/4/008/063)

**Gandalf** refers to a wizard who is popular among hobbits by his amazing fireworks. The word **Gandalf** itself, according to Tolkien in (Fisher, 2013), is derived from English roots. They are 'wand' meaning a stick of a person doing magic and 'elf' referring to one of the creatures who appear in this story. He adds that actually men in the story make a mistake by recognizing him as an elf. In addition, although among men he is known as **Gandalf**, elves recognize him as the Grey Pilgrim.

Besides Gandalf, the other word borrowed from English is also found in this following sentence.

As mayor almost his only duty was to preside at banquets, given on the Shire-holidays, which occurred at frequent intervals. But the offices of Postmaster and First **Shirriff** were attached to the mayoralty, so that he managed both the Messenger Service and the Watch. These were the only Shire services, and the Messengers were the most numerous, and much the busier of the two. (Prologue/3/007/062)

Tolkien in (Lobdell, 1975: 173) explains that **Shirriff** comes from English word 'sheriff'. As mentioned before, it is the name of hobbit's police, but they concern with the straying of beast rather than of hobbit. They have no uniforms, but a feather in their caps. There are twelve of **Shirriffs** and they are spread across in Shire.

## 2) Old-English root

It is already mentioned in the previous chapter that Tolkien was an Old-English master. No wonder if most of the loan words are taken from that language. One of the examples of the language is presented as follows.

Yet it is clear that Hobbits had, in fact, lived quietly in **Middle-earth** for many long years before other folk became even aware of them.  
(Prologue/1/ 002/ 007)

**Middle-earth** is a place where the story happens. Tolkien in (Lobdell, 1975: 189) states that **Middle-earth**, lying between the Western Sea and the Far East, are from Old English *middan-geard* meaning 'the inhabited lands of men'. In fact, it is not only lived by men, but elves, wizard, dwarves, orcs and many more creatures also stay there.

The other word loaned from Old English is presented in this following sentence.

'We have come too far to the north,' he said, 'and we must find some way to turn back southwards again. If we keep on we are going we shall get up into the **Ettendales** far north of Rivendell. That is troll-country, and little known to me.'  
(Book I/12/151/163)

The word **Ettendales**, actually, is a valley inhabited by trolls located in the north of Rivendell. In reference to Tolkien in (Lobdell, 1975: 184), the word comes from Old English *etten* meaning 'troll'. Therefore, it literary means 'troll valley'.



That place is also known as a troll country because there are trolls inhabiting there.

Another example of neologism which is borrowed from Old English is discussed in this following sentence.

Before the crossing of the mountains the Hobbits had already become divided into three somewhat different breeds: Harfoots, **Stoors**, and Fallohides. (Prologue/1/002/014)

**Stoor** is known as one of the hobbit kinds existing in Middle-earth. Based on Tolkien in (Lobdell, 1975: 174), the word **stoor** is basically taken from Old English *stor* meaning 'large'. The name is a perfect match for that kind since it is said in the novel that they are broader and heavier than the others. Besides, their feet and hands are also larger. In addition, they prefer flat lands and riversides to live.

### 3) Old-Norse root

Beside borrowing from the previous languages, Tolkien chooses another alternative source of language, Old Norse. It refers to language spoken by Scandinavians in the past. The discussions of those languages borrowed from Old Norse are as follows.

As is told in *The Hobbit*, there came one day to Bilbo's door the great Wizard, Gandalf the Grey, and thirteen dwarves with him: none other, indeed, than **Thorin Oakenshield**, descendant of kings, and his twelve companions in exile. (Prologue/4/008/064)

**Thorin Oakenshield** makes his appearance in the prequel of this book, *The Hobbit*, as one of the thirteen dwarves having a journey with Gandalf and Bilbo to send Smaug away from Moria. According to Tolkien in (Fisher, 2013), the name **Thorin** itself is from Old Norse *thor* meaning 'daring', while **Oakenshield** is

from Old Norse's *eikenskjaldi* meaning 'shield of oak'. Actually, Tolkien takes the word *eikenskjaldi*, a dwarf name, from a poem entitled *Völuspá*.

Another example of new word which is borrowed from Old Norse is discussed below.

Elrond drew Frodo to a seat by his side, and presented him to the company, saying: 'Here, my friends is the hobbit, Frodo son of Drogo. Few have ever come hither through greater peril or on an errand more urgent.' He then pointed out and named those whom Frodo had not met before. There was a younger dwarf at Gloom's side: his son **Gimli**.

(Book II/2/176/189)

**Gimli**, the son of Gloom, is known to be one of the Frodo's mates in the journey to destroy Sauron's ring. According to Fisher (2013), Tolkien explains that the name **Gimli** is an Old Norse meaning 'fire'. He adds that in Norse mythology, **Gimli** is actually a name of a place, referring to a great golden-roofed hall in Asgard where the righteous were taken after death, instead of a name of a person.

Besides Thorin Oakenshield and Gimli, there is another example of a loan word from Old Norse. The explanation of this example is below.

But now we spoke of it again with longing, and yet with dread; for no dwarf has dared to pass the doors of Khazad-dum for many lives of kings, save **Thror** only, and he perished.

(Book II/2/178/197)

**Thror** is a name of a dwarf who dares to pass the door of Khazad-dum, claimed by Smaug, but unfortunately perishes after it. The name **Thror** is from Old Norse *þrór* meaning 'thrive'. The character does not actually act in this novel, but he exists in Gloom's story related to Moria or Khazad-dum.

#### 4) Primitive-Germanic root

Another language borrowed by Tolkien is primitive Germanic language, which is spoken in the ancient time. There is only one datum recognized as a loan word from this language which is discussed as follows.

'I will come and see them, if ever I can,' said Frodo. How surprised Bilbo would have been to see all the changes in the Desolation of **Smaug**! Gloom looked at Frodo and smiled. 'You were very fond of Bilbo were you not?' he asked. 'Yes,' answered Frodo. 'I would rather see him than all the towers and palaces in the world.' (Book II/1/168/182)

**Smaug** is a name of a dragon which becomes the greatest in its age. It is the one which is defeated by Bilbo in *The Hobbit*. In reference to Tolkien in (Carpenter, 1981: 39) entitled *The Letters of J.R.R. Tolkien*, the name **Smaug** is from primitive Germanic verb. It is written in his letter that the name is from the word *Smugan* meaning 'to squeeze through a hole' as a philological jest.

#### 5) Celtic root

Another language borrowed by Tolkien to complete his fictional story is Celtic. According to *Cambridge Advance Learner Dictionary* (2008), it is a language of the ancient European people related to the Irish, Scots, Welsh and Bretons. There is only one finding which is loaned from this language. The datum is discussed below.

Most of their earlier settlements had long disappeared and been forgotten in Bilbo's time; but one of the first to become important still endured, though reduced in size; this was at **Bree** and in the Chetwood that lay round about, some forty miles east of the Shire. (Prologue/1/003/026)

In reference to Tolkien in (Lobdell, 1975: 178) the word **Bree** is a Celtic word for 'hill'. **Bree** is actually a place where Frodo is supposed to meet Gandalf after

Gandalf asks a help from Saruman to face the evil ring. Unfortunately, he was delayed by Saruman as Saruman becomes the traitor of his kind.

## 6) Scandinavian root

The last language borrowed by Tolkien to form his neologisms is Scandinavian. It is a language existing in the northern part of Europe, like in Sweden and Denmark. The only one loan word from the mentioned language is presented as follows.

But I had forgotten Bombadil, if indeed this is still the same that walked the woods and hills long ago, and even then was older than the old. That was not then his name. Iarwain Benadar we called him, oldest and fatherless. But many another name he has since been given by other folk: **Forn** by the Dwarves, Orald by Northern Men, and other names beside.  
(Book II/2/197/215)

**Forn** is noticed as the other name of Tom Bombadil, the eldest creature in Middle-earth, given by dwarves. Other creatures actually call him in different names, such as the way elves call him Iarwain Benadar and the way the northern men name him Orald. The name **Forn** itself, in reference to Tolkien in (Lobdell, 1975: 171), comes from Scandinavian word meaning ‘ancient’ or ‘belonging to the distant past’. It suits him since, as mentioned earlier, he is the oldest creature in Middle-earth.

### b. Derivation

Besides borrowing from other languages, Tolkien creates the new words from adding affixes, especially suffixes, into existing words. This category of word-building process gains 4 words from the total number of 285 or it is 1.40 %. The suffixes includes adding morphemes *-ish*, *-esse*, and *-er*. The discussion of this process of word building is presented as follows.

### 1) Suffix *-ish*

The first derivational process to be discussed is suffix *-ish*. There are two data noticed as the new words through derivational process by adding this suffix.

The two data are discussed as follows.

In Eriador they soon mingled with the other kinds that had preceded them, but being somewhat bolder and more adventurous, they were often found as leaders or chieftains among clans of Harfoots or Stoors. Even in Bilbo's time the strong **Fallohidish** strain could still be noted among the greater families, such as the Tooks and the Masters of Buckland.

(Prologue/1/003/024)

The word **Fallohidish** represents those which belongs to or related to one of the breeds of hobbit. It comes from the new root 'Fallohide' added by suffix '*-ish*'. The purpose of adding the suffix to the root is to make another noun, **Fallohidish**, to represent the people of Fallohide or it may point an adjective, like in the word 'English' referring 'something related to England'. **Fallohide** itself is known as a breed whose skin and hair is fairer. In addition, they are slimmer and taller than the other breeds. Besides, they are the trees and woodlands adorers.

Besides Fallohidish, there is another new word grouped to this category which is presented below.

‘I cannot read the fiery letters,’ said Frodo in a quavering voice. ‘No,’ said Gandalf, ‘but I can. The letters are **Elvish**, of an ancient mode, but the language is that of Mordor, which I will not utter here. But this in the Common Tongue is what is said, close enough: One Ring to rule them all, One Ring to find them, One Ring to bring them all and in the darkness bind them.

(Book I/2/033/110)

Unlike Fallohidish, **Elvish** represents a particular language and letter. The word is created by combining the root 'elf' and suffix '*-ish*'. Although the reference is

different from Fallohidish, which refers to a particular hobbit, the purpose is similar. Tolkien intends to make another noun or adjective through the root 'elf'.

## 2) Suffix *-ess*

The second method used in derivation is by adding suffix *-ess*. The only one datum grouped to this derivation is discussed as follows.

Indeed, a remnant still dwelt there of the Dunedain, the kings of Men that came over the Sea out of **Westernessee**; but they were dwindling fast and the lands of their North Kingdom were falling far and wide into waste.  
(Prologue/1/003/023)

**Westernessee** is a place located in the Great Sea, out of Middle-earth. Tolkien in (Lobdell, 1975: 195) says that he intended creating the name from 'western' added by suffix *-ess*. That method, he adds, is aimed to 'francize' the name as romantic land as in Lyonesse and Logres. This method is the reverse of the previous method, adding suffix *-ish*. Instead of creating a new noun or an adjective from an existing noun, it is an adjective that is intended to be a name of place (proper noun).

## 3) Suffix *-er*

The other method used by Tolkien to compose a derivation is by adding suffix *-er*. There is only one datum created by using this method, which is discussed as follows.

There were thousands of them, and they squeaked all round, neek-breek, breek-neek, unceasingly all the night, until the hobbits were nearly frantic. The next day, the fourth, was little better, and the night almost as comfortless. Though the **Neekerbreekers** (as Sam called them) had been left behind, the midges still pursued them.  
(Book I/11/135/152)

**Neekerbreekers** refers to the unpleasant creatures met by the fellowship of the ring in the middle of their journey to Mordor. The word is actually formed by

joining the word ‘neek-breek’ and suffix *-er*. In the previous discussion, ‘neek-breek’ represents a noise produced by the unpleasant creatures squeaking around when the fellowship stops by to have a rest. By adding suffix *-er*, Tolkien tries to make a different form of word which refers to the producer of the sound. While neek-breek refers to the noise produced, **neekerbreekers** points the creatures producing the sound.

### c. Compounding

Tolkien’s third way to compose the new words is by joining two or more words together that become a unity which has different reference. Although the reference becomes different, the word is usually still related to those joined ones. This kind of process reaches 83 or 29.02 %. Then this process of word building is discussed below.

Nearly all Tooks still lived in the **Tookland**, but that was not true of many other families, such as the Bagginses or the Boffins. Outside the Farthings were the East and West Marches: the Buckland and the Westmarch added to the Shire in S.R. 1462. (Prologue/3/007/052)

**Tookland** is a place inhabited by the Tooks, but some Bagginses and Boffins also stay there. The word is easily created by combining ‘Took’, one of the hobbit’s family names in Shire, and ‘land’, which refers to ground areas. By joining them, Tolkien intends to make a name of a land lived by the Tooks.

Besides working on referring a particular place, this word-building process successfully operates on building a particular creature. It is shown in this following datum.

‘The Three, fairest of all, the Elf-lords hid from him, and his hand never touched them or sullied them. Seven the Dwarf-kings possessed, but three he has recovered, and the others the dragons have consumed. Nine he gave

to Mortal Men, proud and great, and so ensnared them. Long ago they fell under the dominion of the One, and they became **Ringwraiths**, shadows under his great Shadow, his most terrible servants. (Book I/2/033/114)

The word **ringwraiths** represents the servants of Sauron who once were kings from human race. The word itself is composed from the word 'ring', a circular jewelry worn on fingers, and 'wraith(s)', which according to *Cambridge Advance Learner Dictionary* (2008) is a spirit of a dead that sometimes are represented as a pale, transparent image of that person. The duty of these **ringwraiths** is to get the ring, brought by Frodo, in order to make their Lord's power back. Then, Tolkien creates the creature by simply making a compound word with literal meaning.

The last example discussed in the process of word building by compounding is delivered in this following datum.

It was an old-fashioned countrified house, as much like a **hobbit-hole** as possible: it was long and low, with no upper storey; and it had a roof of turf, round windows, and a large round door. (Book I/5/071/133)

**Hobbit-hole** does not literary mean a particular hole. It actually represents a house where hobbits usually lives in. The word is a compounding of 'hobbit', Tolkien's fictional creature, and 'hole' which refers to an empty place in a spot. The combination of those two words does not represent a particular thing with literal meaning. It may be called as a **hobbit-hole** because the location of the building is usually under hill. Therefore, as hobbits are inhabited under hill, the empty space they live in is called 'hole'.

#### d. Functional Shift

Another unique way to create neologisms is by using the process of functional shift. There is one neologism using this process or it is 0.35 % from the



total finding. As mentioned earlier, it is applied by simply shifting the part of speech without any changing form. The only word created by using this process is presented as follows.

He possessed a secret treasure that had come to him long ages ago, when he still lived in the light: a ring of gold that made its wearer invisible. It was the one thing he loved, his '**precious**', and he talked to it, even when it was not with him. (Prologue/4/008/069)

The word **precious** above describes an evil ring belonging to Sauron hunted by many creatures in order to raise their power. Meanwhile, the word 'he' above refers to Gollum who once an elf 'destroyed' by the spirit of the ring, but he stays to call it as 'my precious'. In English, the word **precious** belongs to the adjective group, usually describing noun. In this case, Tolkien simply takes the word and shifts it into a noun without changing the form. Thus, the word belongs to functional shift.

#### e. Clipping

This kind of word building process was also applied by Tolkien to arrange neologisms. There are 2 words or 0.70 % from the total number composed by using this process in which it automatically becomes the second smallest number of the data found. They are discussed below.

The last battle, before this story opens, and indeed the only one that had ever been fought within the borders of the Shire, was beyond living memory: the Battle of Greenfields, **S.R.** 1147, in which Bandobras Took routed an invasion of Orcs. (Prologue/1/004/038)

**S.R.** is an initial for 'Shire-reckoning'. It is called an abbreviation just like in the case, 'BC', which stands for 'Before Christ'. Since it is an abbreviation, then it is

regarded as clipping. As mentioned earlier, Shire-reckoning is a calendar system of Hobbit since Marcho and Blanco, Fallohide brothers, first found Shire.

The other new word formed by reduction is also found in this following sentence.

'It's your fault partly, Frodo my lad: insisting on waiting for my birthday. A funny way of honouring it, I can't help thinking. Not the day I should have chosen for letting the **S.-B.s** into Bag End. (Book II/3/202/217)

Similar to 'S.R', **S.-B.s** is also an abbreviation. It is an initial of 'Sackville-Bagginses', used by Frodo and Bilbo in their private conversation. They are the part of Baggins clan who intend to keep Bilbo's house, Bag End, if he dies. Besides, they do not like Frodo because he is Bilbo's only heir.

#### **f. Proper Names**

Besides using previous ways of building new words, Tolkien also chooses creating them by applying proper names. As mentioned earlier, it is a way to make a new word by simply taking it from an existing common noun, then it is given to name something, as a proper noun. There are some data found by using this process, 10 words or 3.50 % from the total number. They are presented as follows.

With them he set out, to his own lasting astonishment, on a morning of April, it being then the year 1341 Shire-reckoning, on a quest of great treasure, the dwarf-hoards of the Kings under the Mountain, beneath Erebor in **Dale**, far off in the East. (Prologue/4/008/067)

**Dale** is an existing common noun representing valley. In this case, Tolkien borrows the existing common noun to use it as a proper noun. According to Fisher (2013), Tolkien intends referring it as the township of Men beneath the Lonely Mountain destroyed by Smaug. He adds, after Smaug destruction, **Dale** was rebuilt.

Besides using common nouns to name the particular places, Tolkien also used it to create the name of a hobbit. It is found in this following sentence and discussed as follows.

Since Meriadoc and **Peregrin** became the heads of their great families, and at the same time kept up their connexions with Rohan and Gondor, the libraries at Bucklebury and Tuckborough contained much that did not appear in the Red Book. (Prologue/4/011/077)

**Peregrin**, more popular as Pippin, is a name of Frodo's cousin from Shire who also joins the fellowship of the ring. In this case, as explained by Fisher (2013), Tolkien takes the word 'peregrination' and adapts it into a name of a hobbit. Peregrination itself, according to *Cambridge Advanced Learner Dictionary* (2008), is a long journey in which people travel to various different places, especially on foot. The name **Peregrin** suits him since he has a very long journey to Mordor and he walks barefoot.

The last example to be discussed in this group is expressed in the sentence below.

Old Rory Brandybuck, in return for much hospitality, got a dozen bottles of **Old Winyards**: a strong red wine from the Southfarthing, and now quite mature, as it had been laid down by Bilbo's father. (Book I/1/025/101)

As presented in the sentence above, **Old Winyards** is a brand of strong red wine from Southfarthing stored by Bilbo's father. The name comes from the common noun 'vineyard' used by Tolkien to create a wine brand. 'Vineyard' itself, in reference to *Cambridge Advanced Learner Dictionary* (2008) is a piece of land in which vines, plants producing grapes, are grown. Thus, the original name has a very close relation to **Old Winyards**.

### g. Imitation

Tolkien also uses the process of imitating noises and making them into new words. There are three data or 1.05 % from the total number found using this process of word building. They are discussed as follows.

There were also abominable creatures haunting the reeds and tussocks that from the sound of them were evil relatives of the cricket. There were thousands of them, and they squeaked all round, **neek-breek**, breek-neek, unceasingly all the night, until the hobbits were nearly frantic.  
(Book I/11/135/151)

As mentioned in the previous objective, **neek-breek** is a sound produced by an unpleasant creature accidentally met by Frodo and his friends in their journey to Mordor. It is the noise expressed by Sam as he hears it and even he names the creature as 'neekerbreckers'. In this case, Tolkien through Sam expresses the sound originally into a word. Thus, it belongs to the imitation process.

The other findings expressing the imitation process of word building are presented below.

As they peered out from among the bushes, they could see the Road, faint and grey in the failing light, some thirty feet below them. The sound of hoofs drew nearer. They were going fast, with a light **clippety-clippety-clip**.  
(Book I/12/156/164)

'This is a serious journey, not a hobbit walking-party. Throw yourself in next time, and then you will be no further nuisance. Now be quiet!' Nothing more was heard for several minutes; but then there came out of the depths faint knocks: **tom-tap**, tap-tom.  
(Book II/4/232/250)

**Clippety-clippety-clip** is a sound produced by the hoofs in the narration. Therefore, Tolkien directly expresses it in the narration as the original noise he 'heard'. The similar word created through this process is **tom-tap** which refers to the noise of a hammer, guessed by Gimly, right after Pippin drops something in a

well in Moria. In this case, the expression is delivered indirectly, through the characters.

#### **h. Coinage**

The last process used by Tolkien to make neologisms is coinage. This process gains the largest number, compared to the other processes. It reaches 138 words or 48.08 %. This process, as mentioned in previous chapter, refers to those which do not have any cognate or related meaning and element. In this story, some neologisms found have their cognates, but the languages related are imaginative ones, such as elf's and dwarf's. Since they never exist in reality, then they are put into coinage category. The example of dwarf's language existing in the story is expressed below.

Words began to be whispered in secret: it was said that we were hemmed in a narrow place, and that greater wealth and splendor would be found in a wider world. Some spoke of Moria: the mighty works of our fathers that are called in our own tongue **Khazad-dum**; and they declared that now at last we had the power and numbers to return.' (Book II/2/178/196)

**Khazad-dum** is a dwarf's great gold-mine in which it is more familiar to be called as Moria for some creatures. Tolkien, explained by Fisher (2013), makes the word referring to 'dwarf-mansion' in dwarf language and it is pronounced as 'kha'zad doom'.

The other findings using coinage as the process of word building are discussed as follows.

There is only one way: to find the Cracks of Doom in the depths of **Orodruin**, the Fire-mountain, and cast the Ring in there, if you really wish to destroy it, to put it beyond the grasp of the Enemy for ever.' (Book I/2/042/ 119)

'It is fortunate that I could find it, for it is a healing plant that the Men of the West brought to Middle-earth. **Athelas** they named it, and it grows now sparsely and only near places where they dwelt or camped of old; and it is not known in the North, except to some of those who wander in the Wild.

(Book I/12/148/156)

In datum (119), **Orodruin** is an elf language for Mount Doom. It does not have any cognate, but is built from Tolkien's own created language. **Orodruin**, located in Mordor, is where the evil ring should be destroyed by Frodo. In line with datum (119), datum (156), **athelas**, does not have any cognate either. As told by Fisher (2013), Tolkien intends to create it to be included into elf's vocabulary having the same reference with kingsfoil, a name of a plant.

## 2. The Functions of Language

The second objective to be discussed in this study is the functions of language of neologisms, as presented in Tolkien's *The Fellowship of the Ring*. To explore this objective, this study applies Jakobson's theory in Sebeok, in which he divides the functions into six categories. In reference to his theory, there are two categories found: referential and emotive as presented below.

### a. Referential

More than half of the findings refer to referential function, in which it automatically becomes the dominant function in this study. It reaches 282 words or it is 98.95 %. In this case, as mentioned before, they refer to something or somebody spoken of. In this case, they cannot be found in real society and are only found in Middle-earth, especially in *The Fellowship of the Ring*. One of them is discussed below.

The **Mathom-house** it was called; for anything that Hobbits had no immediate use for, but were unwilling to throw away, they called a mathom. (Prologue/1/004/040)

**Mathom-house** in datum (040) functions to refer a public place, museum. It represents a museum in Shire storing anything that hobbits have no special use for, like weapons and trophies. They are usually laid above hearth or hanged on the wall.

Another interesting example of referential function is also found in datum (157) below.

We have now come to the River Hoarwell, that the Elves call **Mitheithel**. It flows down out of the Ettenmoors, the troll-fells north of Rivendell, and joins the Loudwater away in the South. (Book I/12/149/157)

While mathom-house refers to a museum, **Mitheithel** in datum (158) functions to refer a natural feature, river. Actually, it is more popular among men as Hoarwell rather than **Mitheithel**. **Mitheithel** itself is a name given by elves. According to Fisher (2013), Tolkien explains it is a long river in which the upper course is in the Misty Mountains and it flows southward until meets Loudwater, or Bruinen in the other name, to make River Greyflood.

The last example to present the function referring something or somebody spoken of is shown as follows.

It came to the edge of the fire and the light faded as if a cloud had bent over it. Then with a rush it leaped across the fissure. The flames roared up to greet it, and wreathed about it; and a black smoke swirled in the air. Its streaming mane kindled, and blazed behind it. In its right hand was a blade like a stabbing tongue of fire; in its left it held a whip of many thongs. 'Ai! ai!' wailed Legolas. A **Balrog**! A Balrog is come! (Book II/5/244/255)

**Balrog** functions to refer to a creature faced by the fellowship of the ring in Moria. It is so huge, even two great cave-trolls are afraid of it. It is said that a

**balrog** is in a man shape, but it flames causing black smoke in the air. In addition, there is a blade in its right hand and a whip in its left.

#### **b. Emotive**

The second largest finding of language functions is emotive. Comparing to referential function, emotive function is much less in number, because it only reaches 3 words or 1.05 %. In the previous chapter, it is stated by Jakobson as the direct expression of the speaker's attitude toward what he is speaking about. The theory is applied in this study since Tolkien creates some words that function to describe the sounds based on his own expression. The expressions found in this book are presented in one example shown as follows.

There were also abominable creatures haunting the reeds and tussocks that from the sound of them were evil relatives of the cricket. There were thousands of them, and they squeaked all round, **neek-breek**, breek-neek, unceasingly all the night, until the hobbits were nearly frantic.

(Book I/11/135/151)

**Neek-breek** is a form of an expression of a particular listener toward a particular sound he hears. Toward the sound, one person may have a different expression from others'. Thus, people may express the sound in some different ways. In this case, **neek-breek** is the real application of the emotive function. It is actually Sam's expression toward the noise of an unpleasant creature met by the fellowship of the ring in their journey.

Besides sounds produced from the noises of particular creatures, there are sounds produced as the effect of doing activity. They are discussed below.

As they peered out from among the bushes, they could see the Road, faint and grey in the failing light, some thirty feet below them. The sound of hoofs drew nearer. They were going fast, with a light **clippety-clippety-clip**.

(Book I/12/156/164)



'This is a serious journey, not a hobbit walking-party. Throw yourself in next time, and then you will be no further nuisance. Now be quiet!' Nothing more was heard for several minutes; but then there came out of the depths faint knocks: **tom-tap**, tap-tom. (Book II/4/232/250)

**Clippety-clippety-clip** is the impression of the hoofs' sound in the novel's narration. Therefore, Tolkien directly delivers his expression toward the sound of those hoofs. While **clippety-clippety-clip** is the noise of the hoofs, **tom-tap** expresses the noise of a particular thing, heard after Pippin drops a stone in a well in Moria. Gimli guesses that it is the sound of a hammer. In this case, Tolkien indirectly expresses the sound through a character.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

This chapter consists of conclusions and suggestions. Conclusions are intended to conclude the points that are embraced in the previous discussions. Meanwhile, suggestions bring the ideas or the opinions toward the other parties related to this study in order to develop stylistics as one of the linguistic study.

#### **A. Conclussions**

Based on the previous discussion, there are three conclusions needed to be conveyed. The conclusions are related to the objectives of the study: the content word categories, the processes of word building, and the language functions. Those are concluded as follows.

##### **1. The Content Word Categories**

This study applied the theories from Robin and Morley about content words as one piece of part of speech. From those theories, there are two kinds of categories and three sub-categories of content words found. The neologisms existed include noun and adjective category. Noun group is split into two sub-categories; they are proper noun and common noun. The other category, adjective, is also divided into two sub-categories: attributive and predicative, but it is only attributive adjective found.

Both proper noun and common noun, in *The Fellowship of the Ring*, are intended to create the atmosphere of fictional world in detail. Thus, the readers of the novel are pulled into the imaginative world made by Tolkien. The neologisms in the story grouped into proper noun include the names of characters and

families, pet names, places and natural features, languages and letters, years, races, dance, and properties. Those become the ones supporting Tolkien's fictional world, so does common noun category. In common noun category, the neologisms found are the kinds of creatures, things, titles, and foods. Meanwhile, the adjective category deals with the supportive function to build an imaginative world existing in the novel. The data grouped to adjective describe the nouns that they attach to. In addition, they cannot be found in reality. All in all, Tolkien creates those nouns and those adjectives in order to build the fictional atmosphere in detail and to make his story more interesting as a fiction.

## **2. The Processes of Word Building**

This study used the theory from Francis to reveal the processes of word building in which he delivers nine processes. To create those neologisms, Tolkien applies borrowing, derivation, compounding, functional shift, clipping, proper name, imitation, and coinage.

Borrowing from other languages is the first process applied by Tolkien. The languages are those that can be found in European areas or come from English languages of ancient time. They are English, Old English, Old Norse, Primitive Germanic, Celtic, and Scandinavian. The second process used is derivation. From the novel, adding affixes into roots is applied to create those neologisms. The affixes are all suffix, including suffix *-ish*, *-esse*, and *-er*. The next process applied, compounding, is Tolkien's way to enrich his neologisms by joining two words into one unity which later have different reference. Tolkien also

uses a process of word building in an economical way. It means that he applies functional shift, changing only the part of speech without any changed form.

The next process used by Tolkien in his story is clipping in which he makes abbreviations of the particular things. Besides, he uses proper-name process that he simply takes the common nouns to be proper noun or names of particular objects. The next process is imitation in which Tolkien creates the neologisms from particular objects based on the expression of the hearer. The last process applied in this study is coinage. This process includes those neologisms that have no cognates and those which are made by Tolkien himself as the imaginary languages of some creatures. All in all, Tolkien applies varied processes to create neologisms. Each process has its own background of why it is applied to his work, including building the new words belonging to his fictional languages.

### **3. The Functions of Language**

This study used Jakobson's theory of language function which consists of six functions. From those functions, there are two of them found in *The Fellowship of the Ring*: referential function and emotive function.

Referential function, the dominant one in this story, functions to refer the object spoken of. The objects are the neologisms that actually cannot be found in the real society. The second function, emotive, functions to deliver the noises heard as the personal expressions, directly or indirectly through the characters. In addition, the expression of each person may be different since it is individual

expression. Therefore, the two functions are intended to refer to the objects spoken of and to express the noises in the book directly or indirectly.

## **B. Suggestions**

To improve and to develop linguistics, especially stylistics, there are some suggestions to some parties. They are stated as follows.

### **1. For students majoring in linguistics**

Students majoring in linguistics actually need to understand more about written works to enrich their knowledge related to stylistics, which is the study of style. The study investigates not only linguistic matters, but also literary and non-literary works in terms of the language used. Thus, it is necessary to the students to improve their understanding related to the language applied in literary and non-literary works.

### **2. For the next researchers**

Besides lexical problems, there are other problems related to stylistic study. They include grammatical problems, figurative language, and context and cohesion. The weakness of this study is that it could not investigate all of them because of the limited time. To enrich the study belonging to stylistics and to cover the weakness, the next researchers can investigate the other problems. In addition, the object of the stylistic study is not only novels. It could be magazines, poems, and many more.

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## APPENDICES

No.	: Number	Bo.	: Borrowing
Code	: Name of book/ part or chapter/ page number/ datum number	De.	: Derivation
Nn.	: Noun	Com.	: Compounding
Vb.	: Verb	FS	: Functional Shift
Adj.	: Adjective	BF	: Back formation
Adv.	: Adverb	Cl.	: Clipping
PN	: Proper noun	Pr.N	: Proper Names
CN	: Common noun	Im.	: Imitation
MV	: Main verb	Bl.	: Blending
AV	: Auxiliary verb	Cg.	: Coinage
At.	: Attributive	Re.	: Referential
Pr.	: Predicative	Em.	: Emotive
CA	: Circumstantial Adverb	Co.	: Conative
DAA	: Degree of Adjectival Attribute	Ph.	: Phatic
IA	: Intensifying Adverb	Me.	: Metalingual
CoA	: Conjunctive Adverb	Po.	: Poetic



No.	Code	Data	Content Words										Word-Building Processes										Language Functions					
			Nn.		Vb.		Adj.		Adv.				B o .	D e .	C o m .	F S	B F	C l.	P r. N	I m .	B l	C g .	R e .	E m .	C o .	P h .	M e .	P o .
			P N	C N	M V	A V	A t.	P r.	C A	D A A	I A	C o A																
1.	Prologue/ 1/ 001/ 001	This book is largely concerned with <b>Hobbits</b> , and from its pages a reader may discover much of their character and a little of their history.		√																√	√							
2.	Prologue/ 1/ 001/ 002	That story was derived from the earlier chapters of the Red Book, composed by <b>Bilbo</b> himself, the first Hobbit to become famous in the world at large, and called by him There and Back Again...	√																	√	√							
3.	Prologue/	According to the	√																	√	√							





















28.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 028	And in those days also they forgot whatever languages they had used before, and spoke ever after the Common Speech, the <b>Westron</b> as it was named, that was current through all the lands of the kings from Arnor to Gondor, and about all the coasts of the Sea from Belfalas to Lune.	√																√	√							
29.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 029	And in those days also they forgot whatever languages they had used before, and spoke ever after the Common Speech, the Westron as it was named, that was	√																√	√							















		immediate use for, but were unwilling to throw away, they called a <b>mathom</b> .																									
42.	Prologue/ 1/ 004/ 042	But suitable sites for these large and ramifying tunnels (or <b>smials</b> as they called them) were not everywhere to be found; and in the flats and the low-lying districts the Hobbits, as they multiplied, began to build above ground.	√									√									√						
43.	Prologue/ 1/ 004/ 043	The Hobbits of that quarter, the <b>Eastfarthing</b> , were rather large and heavy-legged, and they wore dwarf-boots in muddy weather.	√										√								√						
44.	Prologue/ 1/ 004/	For the Elves of the <b>High Kindred</b>	√										√								√						





































		<b>Bucklebury</b> and Tuckborough contained much that did not appear in the Red Book.																								
79.	Prologue/ 4/011/ 079	Since Meriadoc and Peregrin became the heads of their great families, and at the same time kept up their connexions with Rohan and Gondor, the libraries at Bucklebury and <b>Tuckborough</b> contained much that did not appear in the Red Book.	√																√	√						
80.	Prologue/ 4/012/ 080	Bilbo was going to be <b>eleventy-one</b> , 111, a rather curious number and a very respectable age for a hobbit (the	√										√							√						



		<b>Ham</b> Gamgee, commonly known as the Gaffer.																									
83.	Book I/1/013/ 082	‘And no wonder they’re queer,’ put in <b>Daddy Twofoot</b> (the Gaffer’s next-door neighbour), if they live on the wrong side of the Brandywine River, and right agin the Old Forest.	√														√				√						
84.	Book I/1/013/ 084	And Mr. Drogo was staying at Brandy Hall with his fatherin-law, old Master <b>Gorbadoc</b> , as he often did after his marriage (him being partial to his vittles, and old Gorbadoc keeping a mighty generous table); and he	√																		√	√					





		dwarf-candles, elf-fountains, <b>goblin-barkers</b> and thunder-claps.																									
90.	Book I/1/018/ 090	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Took and Brandybucks; there were various <b>Grubbs</b> (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother), and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, Bolgers, Bracegirdles, Brockhouses, Goodbodies, Hornblowers and Proudfoots.	√														√				√						
91.	Book I/1/018/ 091	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also	√														√				√						







		Brockhouses, Goodbodies, Hornblowers and Proudfoots.																									
94.	Book I/1/018/ 094	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Took and Brandybucks; there were various Grubbs (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother), and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, Bolgers, <b>Bracegirdles</b> , Brockhouses, Goodbodies, Hornblowers and Proudfoots.	√										√								√						
95.	Book I/1/018/ 095	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also	√									√									√						





		Brockhouses, Goodbodies, <b>Hornblowers</b> and Proudfoots.																									
98.	Book I/1/018/ 098	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Took and Brandybucks; there were various Grubbs (relations of Bilbo Baggins’ grandmother), and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, Bolgers, Bracegirdles, Brockhouses, Goodbodies, Hornblowers and <b>Proudfoots</b> .	√											√							√						
99.	Book I/1/018/ 099	Master Everard Took and Miss Melilot	√											√							√						

		Brandybuck got on a table and with bells in their hands began to dance the <b>Springle-ring</b> : a pretty dance, but rather vigorous.																										
100	Book I/1/018/100	It is also, if I may be allowed to refer to ancient history, the anniversary of my arrival by barrel at <b>Esgaroth</b> on the Long Lake; though the fact that it was my birthday slipped my memory on that occasion.	√																√	√								
101	Book I/1/025/101	Old Rory Brandybuck, in return for much hospitality, got a dozen bottles of <b>Old Winyards</b> : a strong red wine	√													√				√								







		lined with care and wisdom; but his eyes were as bright as ever, and he smoked and blew <b>smoke-rings</b> with the same vigour and delight.																									
107	Book I/2/032/107	In <b>Eregion</b> long ago many Elven-rings were made, magic rings as you call them, and they were, of course, of various kinds: some more potent and some less.	√																√	√							
108	Book I/2/032/108	In Eregion long ago many <b>Elven-rings</b> were made, magic rings as you call them, and they were, of course, of various kinds: some more potent and some	√										√							√							



113	Book I/2/033/ 113	But last night I told you of <b>Sauron</b> the Great, the Dark Lord.	√																	√	√				
114	Book I/2/033/ 114	Long ago they fell under the dominion of the One, and they became <b>Ringwraiths</b> , shadows under his great Shadow, his most terrible servants.		√									√								√				
115	Book I/2/036/ 115	The most inquisitive and curious minded of that family was called <b>Smeagol</b> .	√									√									√				
116	Book I/2/036/ 116	He had a friend called <b>Deagol</b> , of similar sort, sharper-eyed but not so quick and strong.	√									√									√				
117	Book I/2/040/ 117	The <b>Wood-elves</b> tracked him first, an easy task for		√									√								√				



		of the Enemy for ever.'																											
120	Book I/2/044/120	When you go, go as Mr. Underhill. When you go, go as Mr. <b>Underhill</b> .	√										√								√								
121	Book I/3/046/121	As a matter of fact with Merry's help he had already chosen and bought a little house at <b>Crickhollow</b> in the country beyond Bucklebury.	√										√								√								
122	Book I/3/050/122	It climbed away from the main road in the Water-valley, and wound over the skirts of the Green Hills towards <b>Woody-End</b> , a wild corner of the Eastfarthing.	√										√								√								
123	Book I/3/057/123	'I am <b>Gildor</b> ,' answered their leader, the Elf	√																		√	√							



























		coming back to Middle-earth made war upon him to regain the <b>Silmarils</b> which he had stolen;...																									
156	Book I/12/148/156	<b>Athelas</b> they named it, and it grows now sparsely and only near places where they dwelt or camped of old; and it is not known in the North, except to some of those who wander in the Wild.	√																√	√							
157	Book I/12/149/157	We have now come to the River Hoarwell, that the Elves call <b>Mittheithel</b> .	√																√	√							
158	Book I/12/149/158	It flows down out of the <b>Ettenmoors</b> , the troll-fells north of	√								√									√							

		Rivendell, and joins the Loudwater away in the South. Some call it the Greyflood after that.																									
159	Book I/12/149/159	Some call it the <b>Greyflood</b> after that.	√										√							√							
160	Book I/12/149/160	'That is Loudwater, the <b>Bruinen</b> of Rivendell.' answered Strider.	√																	√	√						
161	Book I/12/149/161	'It is a <b>beryl</b> , an elf-stone.		√																√	√						
162	Book I/12/149/162	'It is a beryl, an <b>elf-stone</b> .		√									√								√						
163	Book I/12/151/163	If we keep on we are going we shall get up into the <b>Ettendales</b> far north of Rivendell.	√									√									√						
164	Book	The sound of		√																√			√				

.	I/12/156/ 164	hoofs drew nearer. They were going fast, with a light <b>clippety-clippety-clip.</b>																								
165	Bok I/12/156/ 165	This is <b>Glorfindel</b> , who dwells in the house of Elrond, said Strider.	√																√	√						
166	Book I/12/157/ 166	Some of my kindred, journeying in your land beyond the <b>Baranduin</b> , learned that things were amiss, and sent messages as swiftly as they could.	√																√	√						
167	Book I/12/157/ 167	I thought, well, that they were just big, and rather stupid: kind and stupid like Butterbur; or stupid and wicked like Bill Ferny.	√										√							√						

		But then we don't know much about Men in the Shire, except perhaps the <b>Breelanders</b> .'																									
168 ·	Book II/1/163/168	There are orcs and trolls, there are <b>wargs</b> and werewolves; and there have been and still are many Men, warriors and kings, that walk alive under the Sun, and yet are under his sway.	√									√									√						
169 ·	Book II/1/165/169	I am one good reason. The Ring is another: you are the <b>Ring-bearer</b> .	√										√								√						
170 ·	Book II/1/165/170	And you are the heir of Bilbo, the <b>Ring-finder</b> .'	√										√								√						
171 ·	Book II/1/167/171	So it was that Frodo saw her whom few mortals had yet seen; Arwen, daughter	√																		√	√					











		know <b>dun-udan</b> : Man of the West, Numenorean.																									
185 .	Book II/1/171/ 185	But I thought you knew enough Elvish at least to know dun-udan: Man of the West, <b>Numenorean</b>	√																√	√							
186 .	Book II/1/171/ 186	There flying <b>Elwing</b> came to him, and flame was in the darkness lit; more bright than light of diamond the fire upon her carcanet.	√																√	√							
187 .	Book II/1/173/ 187	They clothed him then in <b>elven- white</b> , and seven lights before him sent, as through the Calacirian to hidden land forlorn he went.					√						√							√							
188 .	Book II/1/173/ 188	They clothed him then in elven-	√																√	√							







196	Book II/2/178/ 198	Some spoke of Moria: the mighty works of our fathers that are called in our own tongue <b>Khazad-dum</b> ; and they declared that now at last we had the power and numbers to return.'	√																	√	√						
197	Book II/2/178/ 197	But now we spoke of it again with longing, and yet with dread; for no dwarf has dared to pass the doors of Khazad-dum for many lives of kings, save <b>Thrór</b> only, and he perished.	√								√										√						
198	Book II/2/179/ 198	But <b>Celebrimbor</b> was aware of him, and hid the Three which he had made; and there	√																	√	√						











		dark things crept back to <b>Gorgoroth</b> .																								
208	Book II/2/182/208	Seek for the Sword that was broken: In Imladris it dwells; there shall be counsels taken Stronger than <b>Morgul-spells</b> .		√										√								√				
209	Book II/2/185/209	Yet it is a ring. What then? The Nine the <b>Nazgul</b> keep.		√																	√	√				
210	Book II/2/191/210	Let messages be sent to <b>Orthanc</b> .	√									√										√				
211	Book II/2/191/211	That is far south in <b>Isengard</b> , in the end of the Misty Mountains, not far from the Gap of Rohan.	√																		√	√				
212	Book II/2/192/212	"Saruman the White," answered <b>Radagast</b> .	√										√									√				
213	Book	<b>Shadowfax</b> they	√																			√				



		<b>Orald</b> by Northern Men, and other names beside.																									
217	Book II/3/202/217	'It's your fault partly, Frodo my lad: insisting on waiting for my birthday. A funny way of honouring it, I can't help thinking. Not the day I should have chosen for letting the <b>S.-B.s</b> into Bag End.	√												√						√						
218	Book II/3/203/218	... while others had climbed the pass at the source of the Gladden River, and had come down into Wilderland and over the Gladden Fields and so at length had reached the old home of Radagast	√																		√	√					





		the Black Pit, Moria in the Elvish tongue.																									
227	Book II/3/210/ 227	Yonder stands <b>Barazinbar</b> , the Redhorn, cruel Caradhras; and beyond him are Silvertine and Cloudyhead: Celebdil the White, and Fanuidhol the Grey, that we call Zirak-zigil and Bundushathur.	√																	√	√						
228	Book II/3/210/ 228	Yonder stands Barazinbar, <b>the Redhorn</b> , cruel Caradhras; and beyond him are Silvertine and Cloudyhead: Celebdil the White, and Fanuidhol the Grey, that we call Zirak-zigil and	√										√								√						





.	II/3/210/ 231	Barazinbar, the Redhorn, cruel Caradhras; and beyond him are Silvertine and <b>Cloudyhead</b> : Celebdil the White, and Fanuidhol the Grey, that we call Zirak-zigil and Bundushathur.																										
232	Book II/3/210/ 232	Yonder stands Barazinbar, the Redhorn, cruel Caradhras; and beyond him are Silvertine and Cloudyhead: <b>Celebdil</b> the White, and Fanuidhol the Grey, that we call Zirak-zigil and Bundushathur.	√																√	√								
233	Book II/3/210/ 233	Yonder stands Barazinbar, the Redhorn, cruel	√																√	√								

		Caradhras; and beyond him are Silvertine and Cloudyhead: Celebdil the White, and <b>Fanuidhol</b> the Grey, that we call Zirak-zigil and Bundushathur.																										
234	Book II/3/210/234	Yonder stands Barazinbar, the Redhorn, cruel Caradhras; and beyond him are Silvertine and Cloudyhead: Celebdil the White, and Fanuidhol the Grey, that we call <b>Zirak-zigil</b> and Bundushathur.	√																√	√								
235	Book II/3/210/235	Yonder stands Barazinbar, the Redhorn, cruel Caradhras; and beyond him are	√																√	√								

		Silvertine and Cloudyhead: Celebdil the White, and Fanuidhol the Grey, that we call Zirak-zigil and <b>Bundushathur</b> .																									
236	Book II/3/210/236	'There the Misty Mountains divide, and between their arms lies the deep-shadowed valley which we cannot forget: <b>Azanulbizar</b> , the Dimrill Dale, which the Elves call Nanduhirion.'	√																√	√							
237	Book II/3/210/237	'There the Misty Mountains divide, and between their arms lies the deep-shadowed valley which we cannot forget: Azanulbizar, the <b>Dimrill Dale</b> ,	√										√							√							





246 ·	Book II/4/219/ 246	Or we might pass by and cross the Isen into <b>Langstrand</b> and Lebennin, and so come to Gondor from the regions nigh to the sea.'	√																√	√						
247 ·	Book II/4/219/ 247	Or we might pass by and cross the Isen into Langstrand and <b>Lebennin</b> , and so come to Gondor from the regions nigh to the sea.'	√																√	√						
248 ·	Book II/4/219/ 248	If it had inspired or directed the development of the legend, then certainly the Ring would have been seized and used against Sauron; he would not have been annihilated butenslaved, and <b>Barad-dur</b> would	√																√	√						









		Amroth comes up from the sea; for Nimrodel flows into Silverlode, that Elves call <b>Celebrant</b> , into Anduin the Great, and Anduin flows into the Bay of Belfalas whence the Elves of Lorien set sail.																										
263	Book II/6/253/263	Therefore they were called the <b>Galadhrim</b> , the Tree-people.	√																√	√								
264	Book II/6/253/264	Therefore they were called the Galadhrim, the <b>Tree-people</b> .	√									√								√								
265	Book II/6/254/265	<b>Mellyrn</b> they are called, and are those that bear the yellow blossom, but I have never climbed in one.	√																√	√								
266	Book II/6/254/	The branches of the <b>mallorn-tree</b>		√															√	√								













		<b>Ellessar</b> , the Elfstone of the house of Elendil!																										
284	Book II/9/290/284	Behold the <b>Argonath</b> , the Pillars of the Kings!' cried Aragorn.	√																	√	√							
285	Book II/10/294/285	Yet who knows what may happen in these evil days, now that <b>Minas Tirith</b> no longer holds secure the passages of Anduin.	√																	√	√							

### Processes of Word Making

No.	: Number	FS	: Functional Shift
Code	: Name of book/ part or chapter/ page number/ datum number	BFC	: Back formation and clipping
Bo.	: Borrowing	Pr.N	: Proper Names
De.	: Derivation	Im.	: Imitation
Com.	: Compounding	Bl.	: Blending
		Cg.	: Coinage

No.	Code	Data	Processes of Word Making								
			Bo.	De.	Com.	FS	BFC	Pr. N.	Im.	Bl.	Cg.
1.	Prologue/ 1/ 001/ 001	This book is largely concerned with <b>Hobbits</b> , and from its pages a reader may discover much of their character and a little of their history.									√
2.	Prologue/ 1/ 001/ 002	That story was derived from the earlier chapters of the Red Book, composed by <b>Bilbo</b> himself, the first Hobbit to become famous in the world at large, and called by him There and Back Again...									√
3.	Prologue/ 1/ 001/ 003	According to the Red Book, <b>Bandobras</b> Took (Bullroarer), son of Isengrim the Second, was four foot five and able to ride a horse.									√
4.	Prologue/ 1/ 001/ 004	According to the Red Book, Bandobras Took ( <b>Bullroarer</b> ), son of Isengrim the Second, was four foot five and able to ride a horse.			√						
5.	Prologue/ 1/ 001/ 005	According to the Red Book, Bandobras Took (Bullroarer), son of <b>Isengrim</b> the Second, was four foot five and able to ride a horse.	√								

6.	Prologue/ 1/ 001/ 006	As for the Hobbits of the <b>Shire</b> , with whom these tales are concerned, in the days of their peace and prosperity they were a merry folk.	√								
7.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 007	Yet it is clear that Hobbits had, in fact, lived quietly in <b>Middle-earth</b> for many long years before other folk became even aware of them.	√								
8.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 008	Those days, the <b>Third Age</b> of Middle-earth, are now long past, and the shape of all lands has been changed; but the regions in which Hobbits then lived were doubtless the same as those in which they still linger: the North-West of the Old World, east of the Sea.			√						
9.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 009	It is clear, nonetheless, from these legends, and from the evidence of their peculiar words and customs, that like many other folk Hobbits had in the distant past moved westward. Their earliest tales seem to glimpse a time when they dwelt in the upper vales of <b>Anduin</b> , between the eaves of Greenwood the Great and the Misty Mountains.								√	
10.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 010	Their earliest tales seem to glimpse a time when they dwelt in the upper vales of Anduin, between the eaves of <b>Greenwood</b> the Great and the Misty Mountains.			√						
11.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 011	Why they later undertook the hard and perilous crossing of the mountains into <b>Eriador</b> is no longer certain.									√
12.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/	Their own accounts speak of the multiplying of Men in the land, and of a shadow that fell on the	√								

	012	forest, so that it became darkened and its new name was <b>Mirkwood</b> .									
13.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 013	Before the crossing of the mountains the Hobbits had already become divided into three somewhat different breeds: <b>Harfoots</b> , Stoors, and Fallohides.	√								
14.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 014	Before the crossing of the mountains the Hobbits had already become divided into three somewhat different breeds: Harfoots, <b>Stoors</b> , and Fallohides.	√								
15.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 015	Before the crossing of the mountains the Hobbits had already become divided into three somewhat different breeds: Harfoots, Stoors, and <b>Fallohides</b> .	√								
16.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 016	They moved westward early, and roamed over Eriador as far as <b>Weathertop</b> while the others were still in the Wilderland.			√						
17.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 017	They moved westward early, and roamed over Eriador as far as Weathertop while the others were still in the <b>Wilderland</b> .			√						
18.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 018	They came west after the Harfoots and followed the course of the <b>Loudwater</b> southwards; and there many of them long dwelt between Tharbad and the borders of Dunland before they moved north again.			√						
19.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 019	They came west after the Harfoots and followed the course of the Loudwater southwards; and there many of them long dwelt between <b>Tharbad</b> and the borders of Dunland before they moved north again.									√
20.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 020	They came west after the Harfoots and followed the course of the Loudwater southwards; and there many of them long dwelt between Tharbad and the			√						

		borders of <b>Dunland</b> before they moved north again.									
21.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 021	The Fallohides, the least numerous, were a northerly branch. They were more friendly with Elves than the other Hobbits were, and had more skill in language and song than in handicrafts; and of old they preferred hunting to tilling. They crossed the mountains north of Rivendell and came down the River <b>Hoarwell</b> .			√						
22.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 022	Indeed, a remnant still dwelt there of the <b>Dunedain</b> , the kings of Men that came over the Sea out of Westernessee; but they were dwindling fast and the lands of their North Kingdom were falling far and wide into waste.									√
23.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 023	Indeed, a remnant still dwelt there of the Dunedain, the kings of Men that came over the Sea out of <b>Westernessee</b> ; but they were dwindling fast and the lands of their North Kingdom were falling far and wide into waste.	√								
24.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 024	In Eriador they soon mingled with the other kinds that had preceded them, but being somewhat bolder and more adventurous, they were often found as leaders or chieftains among clans of Harfoots or Stoors. Even in Bilbo's time the strong <b>Fallohidish</b> strain could still be noted among the greater families, such as the Tooks and the Masters of Buckland.			√						
25.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/	In Eriador they soon mingled with the other kinds that had preceded them, but being somewhat bolder	√								

	025	and more adventurous, they were often found as leaders or chieftains among clans of Harfoots or Stoors. Even in Bilbo's time the strong Fallohidish strain could still be noted among the greater families, such as the Tooks and the Masters of <b>Buckland</b> .									
26.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 026	Most of their earlier settlements had long disappeared and been forgotten in Bilbo's time; but one of the first to become important still endured, though reduced in size; this was at <b>Bree</b> and in the Chetwood that lay round about, some forty miles east of the Shire.	√								
27.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 027	Most of their earlier settlements had long disappeared and been forgotten in Bilbo's time; but one of the first to become important still endured, though reduced in size; this was at Bree and in the <b>Chetwood</b> that lay round about, some forty miles east of the Shire.	√								
28.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 028	And in those days also they forgot whatever languages they had used before, and spoke ever after the Common Speech, the <b>Westron</b> as it was named, that was current through all the lands of the kings from Arnor to Gondor, and about all the coasts of the Sea from Belfalas to Lune.									√
29.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 029	And in those days also they forgot whatever languages they had used before, and spoke ever after the Common Speech, the Westron as it was named, that was current through all the lands of the									√

		kings from <b>Arnor</b> to Gondor, and about all the coasts of the Sea from Belfalas to Lune.									
30.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 030	And in those days also they forgot whatever languages they had used before, and spoke ever after the Common Speech, the Westron as it was named, that was current through all the lands of the kings from Arnor to <b>Gondor</b> , and about all the coasts of the Sea from Belfalas to Lune.									√
31.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 031	And in those days also they forgot whatever languages they had used before, and spoke ever after the Common Speech, the Westron as it was named, that was current through all the lands of the kings from Arnor to Gondor, and about all the coasts of the Sea from <b>Belfalas</b> to Lune.									√
32.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 032	And in those days also they forgot whatever languages they had used before, and spoke ever after the Common Speech, the Westron as it was named, that was current through all the lands of the kings from Arnor to Gondor, and about all the coasts of the Sea from Belfalas to <b>Lune</b> .									√
33.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 033	For it was in the one thousand six hundred and first year of the Third Age that the Fallohide brothers set out from Bree; and having obtained permission from the high king at <b>Fornost</b> , they crossed the brown river Baranduin with a great following of Hobbits.									√
34.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/	Thus began the <b>Shire-reckoning</b> , for the year of the crossing of the Brandywine (as the Hobbits			√						

	034	turned the name) became Year One of the Shire, and all later dates were reckoned from it.									
35.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 035	Thus began the Shire-reckoning, for the year of the crossing of the <b>Brandywine</b> (as the Hobbits turned the name) became Year One of the Shire, and all later dates were reckoned from it.	√								
36.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 036	To the last battle at Fornost with the Witch-lord of <b>Angmar</b> they sent some bowmen to the aid of the king, or so they maintained, though no tales of Men record it.									√
37.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 037	But in that war the North Kingdom ended; and then the Hobbits took the land for their own, and they chose from their own chiefs a <b>Thain</b> to hold the authority of the king that was gone.	√								
38.	Prologue/ 1/ 004/ 038	The last battle, before this story opens, and indeed the only one that had ever been fought within the borders of the Shire, was beyond living memory: the Battle of Greenfields, <b>S.R.</b> 1147, in which Bandobras Took routed an invasion of Orcs.					√				
39.	Prologue/ 1/ 004/ 039	The last battle, before this story opens, and indeed the only one that had ever been fought within the borders of the Shire, was beyond living memory: the Battle of Greenfields, <b>S.R.</b> 1147, in which Bandobras Took routed an invasion of <b>Orcs</b> .	√								
40.	Prologue/ 1/ 004/ 040	The <b>Mathom-house</b> it was called; for anything that Hobbits had no immediate use for, but were unwilling to throw away, they called a mathom.				√					
41.	Prologue/	The Mathom-house it was called; for anything that	√								



	1/ 004/ 041	Hobbits had no immediate use for, but were unwilling to throw away, they called a <b>mathom</b> .									
42.	Prologue/ 1/ 004/ 042	But suitable sites for these large and ramifying tunnels (or <b>smials</b> as they called them) were not everywhere to be found; and in the flats and the low-lying districts the Hobbits, as they multiplied, began to build above ground.	√								
43.	Prologue/ 1/ 004/ 043	The Hobbits of that quarter, the <b>Eastfarthing</b> , were rather large and heavy-legged, and they wore dwarf-boots in muddy weather.			√						
44.	Prologue/ 1/ 004/ 044	For the Elves of the <b>High Kindred</b> had not yet forsaken Middle-earth, and they dwelt still at that time at the Grey Havens away to the west, and in other places within reach of the Shire.			√						
45.	Prologue/ 1/ 004/ 045	For the Elves of the High Kindred had not yet forsaken Middle-earth, and they dwelt still at that time at the <b>Grey Havens</b> away to the west, and in other places within reach of the Shire.			√						
46.	Prologue/ 1/ 005/ 046	The houses and the holes of <b>Shire-hobbits</b> were often large, and inhabited by large families. (Bilbo and Frodo Baggins were as bachelors very exceptional, as they were also in many other ways, such as their friendship with the Elves.) Sometimes, as in the case of the Took of Great Smials, or the Brandybucks of Brandy Hall, many generations of relatives lived in (comparative) peace together in one ancestral and many-tunnelled mansion.			√						
47.	Prologue/	The genealogical trees at the end of the Red Book			√						

	1/ 006/ 047	of <b>Westmarch</b> are a small book in themselves, and all but Hobbits would find them exceedingly dull.									
48.	Prologue/ 2/ 006/ 048	There is another astonishing thing about Hobbits of old that must be mentioned, an astonishing habit: they imbibed or inhaled, through pipes of clay or wood, the smoke of the burning leaves of a herb, which they called <b>pipe-weed</b> or leaf, a variety probably of Nicotiana.			√						
49.	Prologue/ 2/ 006/ 049	All that could be discovered about it in antiquity was put together by <b>Meriadoc Brandybuck</b> . (later Master of Buckland), and since he and the tobacco of the Southfarthing play a part in the history that follows, his remarks in the introduction to his <i>Herblore of the Shire</i> may be quoted.									√
50.	Prologue/ 2/ 006/ 050	The home and centre of the an is thus to be found in the old inn of Bree, The Prancing Pony, that has been kept by the family of <b>Butterbur</b> from time beyond record.									√
51.	Prologue/ 2/ 006/ 051	'All the same, observations that I have made on my own many journeys south have convinced me that the weed itself is not native to our parts of the world, but came northward from the lower Anduin, whither it was, I suspect, originally brought over Sea by the Men of Westernesse. It grows abundantly in Gondor, and there is richer and larger than in the North, where it is never found wild, and flourishes only in warm sheltered places like Longbottom. The Men of Gondor call it <b>sweet</b>									√

		<b>galenas</b> , and esteem it only for the fragrance of its flowers.									
52.	Prologue/ 3/ 007/ 052	Nearly all Tookes still lived in the <b>Tookland</b> , but that was not true of many other families, such as the Bagginses or the Boffins. Outside the Farthings were the East and West Marches: the Buckland and the Westmarch added to the Shire in S.R. 1462.			√						
53.	Prologue/ 3/007/ 053	The Shire was divided into four quarters, the Farthings already referred to. North, South, East, and West; and these again each into a number of folklands, which still bore the names of some of the old leading families, although by the time of this history these names were no longer found only in their proper folklands. Nearly all Tookes still lived in the Tookland, but that was not true of many other families, such as <b>the Bagginses</b> or the Boffins.	√								
54.	Prologue/ 3/007/ 054	Nearly all Tookes still lived in the Tookland, but that was not true of many other families, such as the Bagginses or <b>the Boffins</b> .									√
55.	Prologue/ 3/007/ 055	The Thain was the master of the <b>Shire-moot</b> , and captain of the Shire-muster and the Hobbitry-in-arms, but as muster and moot were only held in times of emergency, which no longer occurred, the Thainship had ceased to be more than a nominal dignity.			√						
56.	Prologue/ 3/007/	The Thain was the master of the Shire-moot, and captain of the <b>Shire-muster</b> and the Hobbitry-in-			√						

	056	arms, but as muster and moot were only held in times of emergency, which no longer occurred, the Thainship had ceased to be more than a nominal dignity.									
57.	Prologue/ 3/007/ 057	The Thain was the master of the Shire-moot, and captain of the Shire-muster and the <b>Hobbitry-in-arms</b> , but as muster and moot were only held in times of emergency, which no longer occurred, the Thainship had ceased to be more than a nominal dignity.			√						
58.	Prologue/ 3/007/ 058	The Thain was the master of the Shire-moot, and captain of the Shire-muster and the Hobbitry-in-arms, but as muster and moot were only held in times of emergency, which no longer occurred, the <b>Thainship</b> had ceased to be more than a nominal dignity.			√						
59.	Prologue/ 3/007/ 059	The only real official in the Shire at this date was the Mayor of <b>Michel Delving</b> (or of the Shire), who was elected every seven years at the Free Fair on the White Downs at the Lithe, that is at Midsummer.	√								
60.	Prologue/ 3/007/ 060	The only real official in the Shire at this date was the Mayor of Michel Delving (or of the Shire), who was elected every seven years at the Free Fair on <b>the White Downs</b> at the Lithe, that is at Midsummer.			√						
61.	Prologue/ 3/007/	The only real official in the Shire at this date was the Mayor of Michel Delving (or of the Shire), who	√								

	061	was elected every seven years at the Free Fair on the White Downs at the <b>Lithe</b> , that is at Midsummer.									
62.	Prologue/ 3/007/ 062	But the offices of Postmaster and First <b>Shirriff</b> were attached to the mayoralty, so that he managed both the Messenger Service and the Watch.	√								
63.	Prologue/ 4/008/ 063	As is told in The Hobbit, there came one day to Bilbo's door the great Wizard, <b>Gandalf</b> the Grey, and thirteen dwarves with him: none other, indeed, than Thorin Oakenshield, descendant of kings, and his twelve companions in exile.	√								
64.	Prologue/ 4/008/ 064	As is told in The Hobbit, there came one day to Bilbo's door the great Wizard, Gandalf the Grey, and thirteen dwarves with him: none other, indeed, than <b>Thorin Oakenshield</b> , descendant of kings, and his twelve companions in exile.	√								
65.	Prologue/ 4/008/ 065	With them he set out, to his own lasting astonishment, on a morning of April, it being then the year 1341 Shire-reckoning, on a quest of great treasure, the <b>dwarf-hoards</b> of the Kings under the Mountain, beneath Erebor in Dale, far off in the East.			√						
66.	Prologue/ 4/008/ 066	With them he set out, to his own lasting astonishment, on a morning of April, it being then the year 1341 Shire-reckoning, on a quest of great treasure, the dwarf-hoards of the Kings under the Mountain, beneath <b>Erebor</b> in Dale, far off in the East.									√

67.	Prologue/ 4/008/ 067	With them he set out, to his own lasting astonishment, on a morning of April, it being then the year 1341 Shire-reckoning, on a quest of great treasure, the dwarf-hoards of the Kings under the Mountain, beneath Erebor in <b>Dale</b> , far off in the East.						√			
68.	Prologue/ 4/008/ 068	At the bottom of the tunnel lay a cold lake far from the light, and on an island of rock in the water lived <b>Gollum</b> .									√
69.	Prologue/ 4/008/ 069	He possessed a secret treasure that had come to him long ages ago, when he still lived in the light: a ring of gold that made its wearer invisible. It was the one thing he loved, his ' <b>precious</b> ', and he talked to it, even when it was not with him.				√					
70.	Prologue/ 4/010/ 070	Gandalf, however, disbelieved Bilbo's first story, as soon as he heard it, and he continued to be very curious about the ring. Eventually he got the true tale out of Bilbo after much questioning, which for a while strained their friendship; but the wizard seemed to think the truth important. Though he did not say so to Bilbo, he also thought it important, and disturbing, to find that the good hobbit had not told the truth from the first: quite contrary to his habit. The idea of a 'present' was not mere <b>hobbitlike</b> invention, all the same. It was suggested to Bilbo, as he confessed, by Gollum's talk that he overheard; for Gollum did, in fact, call the ring his 'birthday present', many times.			√						

71.	Prologue/ 4/010/ 071	His sword, Sting, Bilbo hung over his fireplace, and his coat of marvellous mail, the gift of the Dwarves from the <b>Dragon-hoard</b> , he lent to a museum, to the Michel Delving Mathom-house in fact.			√						
72.	Prologue/ 4/010/ 072	By the end of the first century of the Fourth Age there were already to be found in the Shire several libraries that contained many historical books and records. The largest of these collections were probably at <b>Undertowers</b> , at Great Smials, and at Brandy Hall.			√						
73.	Prologue/ 4/010/ 073	That most important source for the history of the War of the Ring was so called because it was long preserved at Undertowers, the home of the <b>Fairbairns</b> , Wardens of the Westmarch.			√						
74.	Prologue/ 4/011/ 074	In Minas Tirith it received much annotation, and many corrections, especially of names, words, and quotations in the Elvish languages; and there was added to it an abbreviated version of those parts of The Tale of <b>Aragorn</b> and Arwen which lie outside the account of the War.									√
75.	Prologue/ 4/011/ 075	In Minas Tirith it received much annotation, and many corrections, especially of names, words, and quotations in the Elvish languages; and there was added to it an abbreviated version of those parts of The Tale of Aragorn and <b>Arwen</b> which lie outside the account of the War.									√
76.	Prologue/ 4/011/	The full tale is stated to have been written by <b>Barahir</b> , grandson of the Steward Faramir, some	√								

	076	time after the passing of the King.									
77.	Prologue/ 4/011/ 077	Since Meriadoc and <b>Peregrin</b> became the heads of their great families, and at the same time kept up their connexions with Rohan and Gondor, the libraries at Bucklebury and Tuckborough contained much that did not appear in the Red Book.						√			
78.	Prologue/ 4/011/ 078	Since Meriadoc and Peregrin became the heads of their great families, and at the same time kept up their connexions with Rohan and Gondor, the libraries at <b>Bucklebury</b> and Tuckborough contained much that did not appear in the Red Book.									√
79.	Prologue/ 4/011/ 079	Since Meriadoc and Peregrin became the heads of their great families, and at the same time kept up their connexions with Rohan and Gondor, the libraries at Bucklebury and <b>Tuckborough</b> contained much that did not appear in the Red Book.									√
80.	Prologue/ 4/012/ 080	Bilbo was going to be <b>eleventy-one</b> , 111, a rather curious number and a very respectable age for a hobbit (the Old Took himself had only reached 130); and Frodo was going to be thirty-three, 33) an important number: the date of his ‘coming of age’.			√						
81.	Prologue/ 4/012/ 081	Bilbo was going to be eleventy-one, 111, a rather curious number and a very respectable age for a hobbit (the Old Took himself had only reached 130); and <b>Frodo</b> was going to be thirty-three, 33) an important number: the date of his ‘coming of	√								



		age’.									
82.	Book I/1/013/ 082	No one had a more attentive audience than old <b>Ham</b> Gamgee, commonly known as the Gaffer. He held forth at The Ivy Bush, a small inn on the Bywater road; and he spoke with some authority, for he had tended the garden at Bag End for forty years, and had helped old Holman in the same job before that.									√
83.	Book I/1/013/ 082	‘And no wonder they’re queer,’ put in <b>Daddy Twofoot</b> (the Gaffer’s next-door neighbour), if they live on the wrong side of the Brandywine River, and right agin the Old Forest.						√			
84.	Book I/1/013/ 084	And Mr. Drogo was staying at Brandy Hall with his father-in-law, old Master <b>Gorbadoc</b> , as he often did after his marriage (him being partial to his vittles, and old Gorbadoc keeping a mighty generous table); and he went out boating on the Brandywine River; and he and his wife were drowned, and poor Mr. Frodo only a child and all. ‘									√
85.	Book I/1/014/ 085	And I heard she pushed him in, and he pulled her in after him,’ said <b>Sandyman</b> , the Hobbiton miller.			√						
86.	Book I/1/015/ 086	At Bilbo’s front door the old man began to unload: there were great bundles of fireworks of all sorts and shapes, each labelled with a large red G and the <b>elf-rune</b> , That was Gandalf’s mark, of course, and the old man was Gandalf the Wizard,...			√						
87.	Book	But there was also a generous distribution of			√						

	I/1/015/ 087	squibs, crackers, backarappers, sparklers, torches, <b>dwarf-candles</b> , elf-fountains, goblin-barkers and thunder-claps.									
88.	Book I/1/015/0 89	But there was also a generous distribution of squibs, crackers, backarappers, sparklers, torches, dwarf-candles, <b>elf-fountains</b> , goblin-barkers and thunder-claps.			√						
89.	Book I/1/015/0 89	But there was also a generous distribution of squibs, crackers, backarappers, sparklers, torches, dwarf-candles, elf-fountains, <b>goblin-barkers</b> and thunder-claps.			√						
90.	Book I/1/018/ 090	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Tooks and Brandybucks; there were various <b>Grubbs</b> (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother), and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, Bolgers, Bracegirdles, Brockhouses, Goodbodies, Hornblowers and Proudfoots.						√			
91.	Book I/1/018/ 091	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Tooks and Brandybucks; there were various Grubbs (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother), and various <b>Chubbs</b> (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, Bolgers, Bracegirdles, Brockhouses, Goodbodies, Hornblowers and Proudfoots.						√			
92.	Book I/1/018/ 092	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Tooks and Brandybucks; there were various Grubbs (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother),						√			

		and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of <b>Burrowses</b> , Bolgers, Bracegirdles, Brockhouses, Goodbodies, Hornblowers and Proudfoots.									
93.	Book I/1/018/ 093	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Took and Brandybucks; there were various Grubbs (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother), and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, <b>Bolgers</b> , Bracegirdles, Brockhouses, Goodbodies, Hornblowers and Proudfoots.									√
94.	Book I/1/018/ 094	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Took and Brandybucks; there were various Grubbs (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother), and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, Bolgers, <b>Bracegirdles</b> , Brockhouses, Goodbodies, Hornblowers and Proudfoots.			√						
95.	Book I/1/018/ 095	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Took and Brandybucks; there were various Grubbs (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother), and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, Bolgers, Bracegirdles, <b>Brockhouses</b> , Goodbodies, Hornblowers and Proudfoots.	√								
96.	Book I/1/018/ 096	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Took and Brandybucks; there were various Grubbs (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother),			√						

		and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, Bolgers, Bracegirdles, Brockhouses, <b>Goodbodies</b> , Hornblowers and Proudfoots.									
97.	Book I/1/018/ 097	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Took and Brandybucks; there were various Grubbs (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother), and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, Bolgers, Bracegirdles, Brockhouses, Goodbodies, <b>Hornblowers</b> and Proudfoots.			√						
98.	Book I/1/018/ 098	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Took and Brandybucks; there were various Grubbs (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother), and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, Bolgers, Bracegirdles, Brockhouses, Goodbodies, Hornblowers and <b>Proudfoots</b> .			√						
99.	Book I/1/018/ 099	Master Everard Took and Miss Melilot Brandybuck got on a table and with bells in their hands began to dance the <b>Springle-ring</b> : a pretty dance, but rather vigorous.			√						
100.	Book I/1/018/ 100	It is also, if I may be allowed to refer to ancient history, the anniversary of my arrival by barrel at <b>Esgaroth</b> on the Long Lake; though the fact that it was my birthday slipped my memory on that occasion.									√
101.	Book	Old Rory Brandybuck, in return for much						√			

	I/1/025/ 101	hospitality, got a dozen bottles of <b>Old Winyards</b> : a strong red wine from the Southfarthing, and now quite mature, as it had been laid down by Bilbo's father.									
102.	Book I/1/025/ 102	Every one of the various parting gifts had labels, written out personally by Bilbo, and several had some point, or some joke. But, of course, most of the things were given where they would be wanted and welcome. The poorer hobbits, and especially those of <b>Bagshot Row</b> , did very well.			√						
103.	Book I/2/028/ 103	'If only that dratted wizard will leave young Frodo alone, perhaps he'll settle down and grow some <b>hobbit-sense</b> ,' they said.			√						
104.	Book I/2/028/ 104	He lived alone, as Bilbo had done; but he had a good many friends, especially among the younger hobbits (mostly descendants of the Old Took) who had as children been fond of Bilbo and often in and out of <b>Bag End</b> . Folco Boffin and Fredegear Bolger were two of these; ...			√						
105.	Book I/2/029/ 105	'But what about these <b>Tree-men</b> , these giants, as you might call them?			√						
106.	Book I/2/031/ 106	His hair was perhaps whiter than it had been then, and his beard and eyebrows were perhaps longer, and his face more lined with care and wisdom; but his eyes were as bright as ever, and he smoked and blew <b>smoke-rings</b> with the same vigour and delight.			√						

107.	Book I/2/032/ 107	In <b>Eregion</b> long ago many Elven-rings were made, magic rings as you call them, and they were, of course, of various kinds: some more potent and some less.									√
108.	Book I/2/032/ 108	In Eregion long ago many <b>Elven-rings</b> were made, magic rings as you call them, and they were, of course, of various kinds: some more potent and some less.			√						
109.	Book I/2/033/ 109	I might perhaps have consulted <b>Saruman</b> the White, but something always held me back.									√
110.	Book I/2/033/ 110	‘I cannot read the fiery letters,’ said Frodo in a quavering voice. ‘No,’ said Gandalf, ‘but I can. The letters are <b>Elvish</b> , of an ancient mode, but the language is that of Mordor, which I will not utter here. But this in the Common Tongue is what is said, close enough: One Ring to rule them all, One Ring to find them, One Ring to bring them all and in the darkness bind them.		√							
111.	Book I/2/033/ 111	It is only two lines of a verse long known in <b>Elven-lore</b> .			√						
112.	Book I/2/033/ 112	‘This is the <b>Master-ring</b> , the One Ring to rule them all. This is the One Ring that he lost many ages ago, to the great weakening of his power. He greatly desires it – but he must not get it.’			√						
113.	Book I/2/033/ 113	But last night I told you of <b>Sauron</b> the Great, the Dark Lord. The rumours that you have heard are									√

	113	true: he has indeed arisen again and left his hold in Mirkwood and returned to his ancient fastness in the Dark Tower of Mordor.									
114.	Book I/2/033/ 114	‘The Three, fairest of all, the Elf-lords hid from him, and his hand never touched them or sullied them. Seven the Dwarf-kings possessed, but three he has recovered, and the others the dragons have consumed. Nine he gave to Mortal Men, proud and great, and so ensnared them. Long ago they fell under the dominion of the One, and they became <b>Ringwraiths</b> , shadows under his great Shadow, his most terrible servants.			√						
115.	Book I/2/036/ 115	There was among them a family of high repute, for it was large and wealthier than most, and it was ruled by a grandmother of the folk, stern and wise in old lore, such as they had. The most inquisitive and curious minded of that family was called <b>Smeagol</b> .	√								
116.	Book I/2/036/ 116	He had a friend called <b>Deagol</b> , of similar sort, sharper-eyed but not so quick and strong. On a time they took a boat and went down to the Gladden Fields, where there were great beds of iris and flowering reeds.	√								
117.	Book I/2/040/ 117	The <b>Wood-elves</b> tracked him first, an easy task for them, for his trail was still fresh then. Through Mirkwood and back again it led them, though they never caught him. The wood was full of the rumour of him, dreadful tales even among beasts and birds.			√						

118.	Book I/2/042/ 118	It has been said that dragon-fire could melt and consume the Rings of Power, but there is not now any dragon left on earth in which the old fire is hot enough; nor was there ever any dragon, not even <b>Ancalagon</b> the Black, ...									√
119.	Book I/2/042/ 119	There is only one way: to find the Cracks of Doom in the depths of <b>Orodruin</b> , the Fire-mountain, and cast the Ring in there, if you really wish to destroy it, to put it beyond the grasp of the Enemy for ever.'									√
120.	Book I/2/044/ 120	The Ring will not be able to stay hidden in the Shire much longer; and for your own sake, as well as for others, you will have to go, and leave the name of Baggins behind you. That name will not be safe to have, outside the Shire or in the Wild. I will give you a travelling name now. When you go, go as Mr. Underhill. When you go, go as Mr. <b>Underhill</b> .			√						
121.	Book I/3/046/ 121	As a matter of fact with Merry's help he had already chosen and bought a little house at <b>Crickhollow</b> in the country beyond Bucklebury.			√						
122.	Book I/3/050/ 122	It climbed away from the main road in the Water-valley, and wound over the skirts of the Green Hills towards <b>Woody-End</b> , a wild corner of the Eastfarthing.			√						
123.	Book I/3/057/ 123	'I am <b>Gildor</b> ,' answered their leader, the Elf who had first hailed him. 'Gildor Inglorion of the House of Finrod. We are Exiles, and most of our kindred									√



		have long ago departed and we too are now only tarrying here a while, ere we return over the Great Sea.									
124.	Book I/3/057/ 124	‘I am Gildor,’ answered their leader, the Elf who had first hailed him. ‘Gildor Inglorion of the House of <b>Finrod</b> . We are Exiles, and most of our kindred have long ago departed and we too are now only tarrying here a while, ere we return over the Great Sea.									√
125.	Book I/3/057/ 125	We are Exiles, and most of our kindred have long ago departed and we too are now only tarrying here a while, ere we return over the Great Sea. But some of our kinsfolk dwell still in peace in <b>Rivendell</b> . Come now, Frodo, tell us what you are doing? For we see that there is some shadow of fear upon you.’	√								
126.	Book I/3/058/ 126	Soon they struck a narrow road, that went rolling up and down, fading grey into the darkness ahead: the road to <b>Woodhall</b> , and Stock, and the Bucklebury Ferry.			√						
127.	Book I/3/058/ 127	Away high in the East swung <b>Remmirath</b> , the Netted Stars, and slowly above the mists red Borgil rose, glowing like a jewel of fire.									√
128.	Book I/3/058/ 128	Away high in the East swung Remmirath, the Netted Stars, and slowly above the mists red Borgil rose, glowing like a jewel of fire. <b>Menelvagor</b> with his shining belt.									√
129.	Book I/4/065/	This is <b>Bamfurlong</b> , old Farmer Maggot’s land. That’s his farm away there in the trees.’	√								

	129										
130.	Book I/4/065/ 130	This is Bamfurlong, old Farmer <b>Maggot's</b> land. That's his farm away there in the trees.'									√
131.	Book I/4/065/ 131	The Maggots, and the <b>Puddifoots</b> of Stock, and most of the inhabitants of the Marish, were house-dwellers; and this farm was stoutly built of brick and had a high wall all round it.	√								
132.	Book I/5/071/ 132	Long ago <b>Gorhendad Oldbuck</b> , head of the Oldbuck family, one of the oldest in the Marish or indeed in the Shire, had crossed the river, which was the original boundary of the land eastwards.	√								
133.	Book I/5/071/ 133	It was an old-fashioned countrified house, as much like a <b>hobbit-hole</b> as possible: it was long and low, with no upper storey; and it had a roof of turf, round windows, and a large round door.			√						
134.	Book I/6/082/ 134	'That,' said Merry, pointing with his hand, 'that is the line of the <b>Withywindle</b> .	√								
135.	Book I/6/082/ 135	'This is <b>Goldberry's</b> washing day,' he said, 'and her autumn-cleaning.			√						
137.	Book I/7/095/ 137	'This is Goldberry's washing day,' he said, 'and her <b>autumn-cleaning</b> .			√						
138.	Book I/7/096/ 138	..., into times when the world was wider, and the seas flowed straight to the western Shore; and still on and back Tom went singing into ancient			√						

		starlight, when only the <b>Elf-sires</b> were awake.									
139.	Book I/9/111/ 139	Strange as News from Bree was still a saying in the Eastfarthing, descending from those days, when news from North, South, and East could be heard in the inn, and when the Shire-hobbits used to go more often to hear it. But the Northern Lands had long been desolate, and the North Road was now seldom used: it was grass-grown, and the Bree-folk called it the <b>Greenway</b> .			√						
140.	Book I/9/114/ 141	The Men of Bree seemed all to have rather botanical (and to the Shire-folk rather odd) names, like <b>Rushlight</b> , Goatleaf, Heathertoos, Appledore, Thistlewool and Ferny (not to mention Butterbur).			√						
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146.	Book I/9/114/ 146	Some of the hobbits had similar names. The Mugworts, for instance, seemed numerous. But most of them had natural names, such as <b>Banks</b> , Brockhouse, Longholes, Sandheaver, and Tunnelly, many of which were used in the Shire.	√								
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150.	Book I/10/127/ 150	I bid the black fellows be off, and slammed the door on them; but they've been asking the same question all the way to <b>Archet</b> , I hear. And that Ranger,	√								

		Strider, he's been asking questions, too. Tried to get in here to see you, before you'd had bite or sup, he did.									
151.	Book I/11/135/ 151	There were also abominable creatures haunting the reeds and tussocks that from the sound of them were evil relatives of the cricket. There were thousands of them, and they squeaked all round, <b>neek-breek</b> , breek-neek, unceasingly all the night, until the hobbits were nearly frantic.							√		
152.	Book I/11/135/ 152	There were thousands of them, and they squeaked all round, neek-breek, breek-neek, unceasingly all the night, until the hobbits were nearly frantic. The next day, the fourth, was little better, and the night almost as comfortless. Though the <b>Neekerbreekers</b> (as Sam called them) had been left behind, the midges still pursued them.		√							
153.	Book I/11/137/ 153	It is told that Elendil stood there watching for the coming of <b>Gil-galad</b> out of the West, in the days of the Last Alliance.'									√
154.	Book I/12/144/ 154	'That is a song,' he said, 'in the mode that is called <b>ann-thennath</b> among the Elves, but is hard to render in our Common Speech, and this is but a rough echo of it.									√
155.	Book I/12/144/ 155	In those days the Great Enemy, of whom Sauron of Mordor was but a servant, dwelt in Angband in the North, and the Elves of the West coming back to Middle-earth made war upon him to regain the <b>Silmarils</b> which he had stolen;...									√

156.	Book I/12/148/ 156	'It is fortunate that I could find it, for it is a healing plant that the Men of the West brought to Middle-earth. <b>Athelas</b> they named it, and it grows now sparsely and only near places where they dwelt or camped of old; and it is not known in the North, except to some of those who wander in the Wild.									√
157.	Book I/12/149/ 157	We have now come to the River Hoarwell, that the Elves call <b>Mittheithel</b> . It flows down out of the Ettenmoors, the troll-fells north of Rivendell, and joins the Loudwater away in the South. Some call it the Greyflood after that.									√
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160.	Book I/12/149/ 160	'What is that other river we can see far away there?' asked Merry. 'That is Loudwater, the <b>Bruinen</b> of Rivendell.' answered Strider.									√
161.	Book I/12/149/ 161	He held out his hand, and showed a single pale-green jewel. 'I found it in the mud in the middle of the Bridge,' he said. 'It is a <b>beryl</b> , an elf-stone. Whether it was set there, or let fall by chance, I									√

		cannot say; but it brings hope to me.									
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163.	Book I/12/151/ 163	'We have come too far to the north,' he said, 'and we must find some way to turn back southwards again. If we keep on we are going we shall get up into the <b>Ettendales</b> far north of Rivendell. That is troll-country, and little known to me.	√								
164.	Book I/12/156/ 164	As they peered out from among the bushes, they could see the Road, faint and grey in the failing light, some thirty feet below them. The sound of hoofs drew nearer. They were going fast, with a light <b>clippety-clippety-clip</b> .							√		
165.	Bok I/12/156/ 165	This is <b>Glorfindel</b> , who dwells in the house of Elrond, said Strider.									√
166.	Book I/12/157/ 166	Some of my kindred, journeying in your land beyond the <b>Baranduin</b> , learned that things were amiss, and sent messages as swiftly as they could.									√
167.	Book I/12/157/ 167	I thought, well, that they were just big, and rather stupid: kind and stupid like Butterbur; or stupid and wicked like Bill Ferny. But then we don't know much about Men in the Shire, except perhaps the <b>Breelanders</b> .'			√						
168.	Book	There are orcs and trolls, there are <b>wargs</b> and	√								

	II/1/163/ 168	werewolves; and there have been and still are many Men, warriors and kings, that walk alive under the Sun, and yet are under his sway. And their number is growing daily.									
169.	Book II/1/165/ 169	'Well, there are many reasons why they should,' said Gandalf, smiling. 'I am one good reason. The Ring is another: you are the <b>Ring-bearer</b> . And you are the heir of Bilbo, the Ring-finder.'			√						
170.	Book II/1/165/ 170	'Well, there are many reasons why they should,' said Gandalf, smiling. 'I am one good reason. The Ring is another: you are the Ring-bearer. And you are the heir of Bilbo, the <b>Ring-finder</b> .'			√						
171.	Book II/1/167/ 171	So it was that Frodo saw her whom few mortals had yet seen; Arwen, daughter of Elrond, in whom it was said that the likeness of Luthien had come on earth again;and she was called <b>Undomiel</b> , for she was the Evenstar of her people.									√
172.	Book II/1/167/ 172	Long she had been in the land of her mother's kin, in <b>Lorien</b> beyond the mountains, and was but lately returned to Rivendell to her father's house.									√
173.	Book II/1/167/ 173	But her brothers, <b>Elladan</b> and Elrohir, were out upon errantry: for they rode often far afield with the Rangers of the North, forgetting never their mother's torment in the dens of the orcs.									√
174.	Book II/1/167/ 174	But her brothers, Elladan and <b>Elrohir</b> , were out upon errantry: for they rode often far afield with the Rangers of the North, forgetting never their mother's torment in the dens of the orcs.									√



175.	Book II/1/167/175	'Welcome and well met!' said the dwarf, turning towards him. Then he actually rose from his seat and bowed. <b>Gloin</b> at your service,' he said, and bowed still lower.									√
176.	Book II/1/168/176	Frodo learned that <b>Grimbeorn</b> the Old, son of Beorn, was now the lord of many sturdy men, and to their land between the Mountains and Mirkwood neither orc nor wolf dared to go.	√								
177.	Book II/1/168/177	Frodo learned that Grimbeorn the Old, son of <b>Beorn</b> , was now the lord of many sturdy men, and to their land between the Mountains and Mirkwood neither orc nor wolf dared to go.	√								
178.	Book II/1/168/178	'Indeed,' said Gloin, 'If it were not for the <b>Beornings</b> , the passage from Dale to Rivendell would long ago have become impossible.'	√								
179.	Book II/1/168/179	They are valiant men and keep open the High Pass and the Ford of <b>Carrock</b> .									√
180.	Book II/1/168/180	They are good folk, the <b>Bardings</b> . The grandson of Bard the Bowman rules them, Brand son of Bain son of Bard. He is a strong king, and his realm now reaches far south and east of Esgaroth.									√
181.	Book II/1/168/181	He was interested, however, to hear that <b>Dain</b> was still King under the Mountain, and was now old (having passed his two hundred and fiftieth year), venerable, and fabulously rich.									√
182.	Book II/1/168/	'I will come and see them, if ever I can,' said Frodo. How surprised Bilbo would have been to see all the	√								

	182	changes in the Desolation of <b>Smaug</b> ! Gloin looked at Frodo and smiled. 'You were very fond of Bilbo were you not?' he asked. 'Yes,' answered Frodo. 'I would rather see him than all the towers and palaces in the world.'									
183.	Book II/1/171/183	I was stuck over a line or two, and was thinking about them; but now I don't suppose I shall ever get them right. There will be such a deal of singing that the ideas will be driven clean out of my head.I shall have to get my friend the <b>Dunadan</b> to help me.									√
184.	Book II/1/171/184	'The Dunadan,' said Bilbo. 'He is often called that here. But I thought you knew enough Elvish at least to know <b>dun-udan</b> : Man of the West, Numenorean. But this is not the time for lessons!' He turned to Strider.									√
185.	Book II/1/171/185	'The Dunadan,' said Bilbo. 'He is often called that here. But I thought you knew enough Elvish at least to know dun-udan: Man of the West, <b>Numenorean</b> . But this is not the time for lessons!' He turned to Strider.									√
186.	Book II/1/171/186	There flying <b>Elwing</b> came to him, and flame was in the darkness lit; more bright than light of diamond the fire upon her carcanet.									√
187.	Book II/1/173/187	He tarried there from errantry, and melodies they taught to him, and sages old him marvels told, and harps of gold they brought to him. They clothed him then in <b>elven-white</b> , and seven lights before him sent, as through the Calacirian to hidden land			√						

		forlorn he went.									
188.	Book II/1/173/ 188	They clothed him then in elven-white, and seven lights before him sent, as through the <b>Calacirian</b> to hidden land forlorn he went.									√
189.	Book II/2/176/ 189	Elrond drew Frodo to a seat by his side, and presented him to the company, saying: 'Here, my friends is the hobbit, Frodo son of Drogo. Few have ever come hither through greater peril or on an errand more urgent.' He then pointed out and named those whom Frodo had not met before. There was a younger dwarf at Gloin's side: his son <b>Gimli</b> .	√								
190.	Book II/2/176/ 190	Beside Glorfindel there were several other counsellors of Elrond's household, of whom <b>Erestor</b> was the chief; and with him was Galdor, an Elf from the Grey Havens who had come on an errand from Cirdan the Shipwright.									√
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193.	Book	There was also a strange Elf clad in green and									√

	II/2/176/ 193	brown, <b>Legolas</b> , a messenger from his father, Thranduil, the King of the Elves of Northern Mirkwood.									
194.	Book II/2/178/ 194	There was also a strange Elf clad in green and brown, Legolas, a messenger from his father, <b>Thranduil</b> , the King of the Elves of Northern Mirkwood.									√
195.	Book II/2/178/ 195	Words began to be whispered in secret: it was said that we were hemmed in a narrow place, and that greater wealth and splendor would be found in a wider world. Some spoke of Moria: the mighty works of our fathers that are called in our own tongue <b>Khazad-dum</b> ; and they declared that now at last we had the power and numbers to return.'									√
196.	Book II/2/178/ 198	Words began to be whispered in secret: it was said that we were hemmed in a narrow place, and that greater wealth and splendor would be found in a wider world. Some spoke of Moria: the mighty works of our fathers that are called in our own tongue <b>Khazad-dum</b> ; and they declared that now at last we had the power and numbers to return.'									√
197.	Book II/2/178/ 197	But now we spoke of it again with longing, and yet with dread; for no dwarf has dared to pass the doors of Khazad-dum for many lives of kings, save <b>Thror</b> only, and he perished.	√								
198.	Book II/2/179/ 198	But <b>Celebrimbor</b> was aware of him, and hid the Three which he had made; and there was war, and the land was laid waste, and the gate of Moria was									√

		shut.									
199.	Book II/2/180/ 199	Then <b>Elendil</b> the Tall and his mighty sons, Isildur and Anarion, became great lords; and the North-realm they made in Arnor, and the South-realm in Gondor above the mouths of Anduin.									√
200.	Book II/2/180/ 200	I was at the Battle of Dagorlad before the Black Gate of Mordor, where we had the mastery: for the Spear of Gil-galad and the Sword of Elendil, <b>Aiglos</b> and Narsil, none could withstand.									√
201.	Book II/2/180/ 201	I was at the Battle of Dagorlad before the Black Gate of Mordor, where we had the mastery: for the Spear of Gil-galad and the Sword of Elendil, Aiglos and <b>Narsil</b> , none could withstand.									√
202.	Book II/2/180/ 202	One of these was Ohtar, the esquire of Isildur, who bore the shards of the sword of Elendil; and he brought them to <b>Valandil</b> , the heir of Isildur, who being but a child had remained here in Rivendell.									√
203.	Book II/2/181/ 203	In the North after the war and the slaughter of the Gladden Fields the Men of Westernessee were diminished, and their city of <b>Annuminas</b> beside Lake Evendim fell into ruin; and the heirs of Valandil removed and...									√
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		North Downs, and that now too is desolate.									
205.	Book II/2/181/ 205	High towers that people built, and strong places, and havens of many ships; and the winged crown of the Kings of Men was held in awe by folk of many tongues. Their chief city was <b>Osgiliath</b> , Citadel of the Stars, through the midst of which the River flowed.									√
206.	Book II/2/181/ 206	There in the courts of the King grew a white tree, from the seed of that tree which Isildur brought over the deep waters, and the seed of that tree before came from <b>Eressea</b> , and before that out of the Uttermost West in the Day before days when the world was young.									√
207.	Book II/2/181/ 207	'But in the wearing of the swift years of Middle-earth the line of Meneldil son of Anarion failed, and the Tree withered, and the blood of the Numenoreans became mingled with that of lesser men. Then the watch upon the walls of Mordor slept, and dark things crept back to <b>Gorgoroth</b> .									√
208.	Book II/2/182/ 208	Seek for the Sword that was broken: In Imladris it dwells; there shall be counsels taken Stronger than <b>Morgul-spells</b> .			√						
209.	Book II/2/185/ 209	Yet it is a ring. What then? The Nine the <b>Nazgul</b> keep. The Seven are taken or destroyed.'									√
210.	Book II/2/191/ 210	"We shall need your help, and the help of all things that will give it. Send out messages to all the beasts and birds that are your friends. Tell them to bring	√								

		news of anything that bears on this matter to Saruman and Gandalf. Let messages be sent to <b>Orthanc</b> .”									
211.	Book II/2/191/ 211	'However, I wrote a message to Frodo, and trusted to my friend the innkeeper to send it to him. I rode away at dawn; and I came at long last to the dwelling of Saruman. That is far south in <b>Isengard</b> , in the end of the Misty Mountains, not far from the Gap of Rohan.									√
212.	Book II/2/192/ 212	A great king and sorcerer he was of old, and now he wields a deadly fear. "Who told you, and who sent you?" I asked. "Saruman the White," answered <b>Radagast</b> . "And he told me to say that if you feel the need, he will help; but you must seek his aid at once, or it will be too late."			√						
213.	Book II/2/195/ 213	The horses of the Nine cannot vie with him; tireless, swift as the flowing wind. <b>Shadowfax</b> they called him. By day his coat glistens like silver; and by night it is like a shade, and he passes unseen. Light is his footfall!									
214.	Book II/2/197/ 214	In those lands I journeyed once, and many things wild and strange I knew. But I had forgotten Bombadil, if indeed this is still the same that walked the woods and hills long ago, and even then was older than the old. <b>Iarwain Benadar</b> we called him, oldest and fatherless.	√								
215.	Book II/2/197/ 215	But I had forgotten Bombadil, if indeed this is still the same that walked the woods and hills long ago,	√								

	215	and even then was older than the old. That was not then his name. Iarwain Benadar we called him, oldest and fatherless. But many another name he has since been given by other folk: <b>Forn</b> by the Dwarves, Orald by Northern Men, and other names beside.									
216.	Book II/2/197/216	But many another name he has since been given by other folk: Forn by the Dwarves, <b>Orald</b> by Northern Men, and other names beside.	√								
217.	Book II/3/202/217	'It's your fault partly, Frodo my lad: insisting on waiting for my birthday. A funny way of honouring it, I can't help thinking. Not the day I should have chosen for letting the <b>S.-B.s</b> into Bag End.					√				
218.	Book II/3/203/218	... while others had climbed the pass at the source of the Gladden River, and had come down into Wilderland and over the Gladden Fields and so at length had reached the old home of Radagast at <b>Rhosgobel</b> .									√
219.	Book II/3/205/219	Very bright was that sword when it was made whole again; the light of the sun shone redly in it, and the light of the moon shone cold, and its edge was hard and keen. And Aragorn gave it a new name and called it <b>Anduril</b> , Flame of the West.									√
220.	Book II/3/205/220	Gandalf bore his staff, but girt at his side was the elven-sword <b>Glamdring</b> , the mate of Orcrist that lay now upon the breast of Thorin under the Lonely Mountain.									√
221.	Book	Gandalf bore his staff, but girt at his side was the									√



	II/3/205/ 221	elven-sword Glamdring, the mate of <b>Orcrist</b> that lay now upon the breast of Thorin under the Lonely Mountain.									
222.	Book II/3/209/ 222	We have reached the borders of the country that Men call <b>Hollin</b> many Elves lived here in happier days, when Eregion was its name.									√
223.	Book II/3/210/ 223	There is the land where our fathers worked of old, and we have wrought the image of those mountains into many works of metal and of stone, and into many songs and tales. They stand tall in our dreams: <b>Baraz</b> , Zirak, Shathur.									√
224.	Book II/3/210/ 224	There is the land where our fathers worked of old, and we have wrought the image of those mountains into many works of metal and of stone, and into many songs and tales. They stand tall in our dreams: Baraz, <b>Zirak</b> , Shathur.									√
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226.	Book II/3/210/ 226	Only once before have I seen them from afar in waking life, but I know them and their names, for under them lies Khazad-dum, the <b>Dwarrowdelf</b> , that is now called the Black Pit, Moria in the Elvish tongue.	√								
227.	Book II/3/210/ 227	Yonder stands <b>Barazinbar</b> , the Redhorn, cruel Caradhras; and beyond him are Silvertine and									√

	227	Cloudyhead: Celebdil the White, and Fanuidhol the Grey, that we call Zirak-zigil and Bundushathur.									
228.	Book II/3/210/ 228	Yonder stands Barazinbar, <b>the Redhorn</b> , cruel Caradhras; and beyond him are Silvertine and Cloudyhead: Celebdil the White, and Fanuidhol the Grey, that we call Zirak-zigil and Bundushathur.			√						
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236.	Book II/3/210/ 236	'There the Misty Mountains divide, and between their arms lies the deep-shadowed valley which we cannot forget: <b>Azanulbizar</b> , the Dimrill Dale, which the Elves call Nanduhirion.'									√
237.	Book II/3/210/ 237	'There the Misty Mountains divide, and between their arms lies the deep-shadowed valley which we cannot forget: Azanulbizar, the <b>Dimrill Dale</b> , which the Elves call Nanduhirion.'			√						
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239.	Book II/3/210/ 239	'If we climb the pass that is called the Redhorn Gate, under the far side of Caradhras, we shall come down by the Dimrill Stair into the deep vale of the Dwarves. There lies the <b>Mirrormere</b> , and there the River Silverlode rises in its icy springs.			√						
240.	Book II/3/210/ 240	'If we climb the pass that is called the Redhorn Gate, under the far side of Caradhras, we shall come down by the Dimrill Stair into the deep vale						√			

		of the Dwarves. There lies the Mirrormere, and there the River <b>Silverlode</b> rises in its icy springs.									
241.	Book II/3/210/ 241	'Dark is the water of <b>Kheled-zaram</b> ,' said Gimli, 'and cold are the springs of Kibil-nala.' 'and cold are the springs of Kibil-nala. My heart trembles at the thought that I may see them soon.'									√
242.	Book II/3/210/ 242	'Dark is the water of Kheled-zaram,' said Gimli, 'and cold are the springs of <b>Kibil-nala</b> .' 'and cold are the springs of Kibil-nala. My heart trembles at the thought that I may see them soon.'									√
243.	Book II/3/210/ 243	'Regiments of black crows are flying over all the land between the Mountains and the Greyflood,' he said, 'and they have passed over Hollin. They are not natives here; they are <b>crebain</b> out of Fangorn and Dunland.									√
244.	Book II/3/210/ 244	'Regiments of black crows are flying over all the land between the Mountains and the Greyflood,' he said, 'and they have passed over Hollin. They are not natives here; they are crebain out of <b>Fangorn</b> and Dunland.									√
245.	Book II/4/219/ 245	'Nor do I see the need to go there. If we cannot cross the mountains, let us journey southwards, until we come to the Gap of Rohan, where men are friendly to my people, taking the road that I followed on my way hither. Or we might pass by and cross the <b>Isen</b> into Langstrand and Lebennin, and so come to Gondor from the regions nigh to the sea.'									√

246.	Book II/4/219/ 246	'Nor do I see the need to go there. If we cannot cross the mountains, let us journey southwards, until we come to the Gap of Rohan, where men are friendly to my people, taking the road that I followed on my way hither. Or we might pass by and cross the Isen into <b>Langstrand</b> and Lebennin, and so come to Gondor from the regions nigh to the sea.'									√
247.	Book II/4/219/ 247	'Nor do I see the need to go there. If we cannot cross the mountains, let us journey southwards, until we come to the Gap of Rohan, where men are friendly to my people, taking the road that I followed on my way hither. Or we might pass by and cross the Isen into Langstrand and <b>Lebennin</b> , and so come to Gondor from the regions nigh to the sea.'									√
248.	Book II/4/219/ 248	If it had inspired or directed the development of the legend, then certainly the Ring would have been seized and used against Sauron; he would not have been annihilated but enslaved, and <b>Barad-dur</b> would not have been destroyed but occupied.									√
249.	Book II/4/226/ 249	They are wrought of <b>ithildin</b> that mirrors only starlight and moonlight, and sleeps until it is touched by one who speaks words now long forgotten in Middle-earth.									√
250.	Book II/4/232/ 250	'This is a serious journey, not a hobbit walking-party. Throw yourself in next time, and then you will be no further nuisance. Now be quiet!' Nothing							√		

		more was heard for several minutes; but then there came out of the depths faint knocks: <b>tom-tap</b> , tap-tom.									
251.	Book II/4/238/251	Gandalf came quickly to his side. On the slab runes were deeply graven: 'These are <b>Daeron</b> 's Runes, such as were used of old in Moria,' said Gandalf.									√
252.	Book II/5/235/252	'Then what do the dwarves want to come back for?' asked Sam. For <b>mithril</b> ,' answered Gandalf. 'The wealth of Moria was not in gold and jewels, the toys of the Dwarves; nor in iron, their servant. Such things they found here, it is true, especially iron; but they did not need to delve for them: all things that they desired they could obtain in traffic. For here alone in the world was found Moria-silver, or true-silver as some have called it: mithril is the Elvish name.									√
253.	Book II/5/240/253	'There are Orcs, very many of them,' he said. And some are large and evil: black <b>Uruks</b> of Mordor.									√
254.	Book II/5/240/254	For the moment they are hanging back, but there is something else there. A great <b>cave-troll</b> , I think, or more than one. There is no hope of escape that way.'			√						
255.	Book II/5/244/255	It came to the edge of the fire and the light faded as if a cloud had bent over it. Then with a rush it leaped across the fissure. The flames roared up to greet it, and wreathed about it; and a black smoke swirled in the air. Its streaming mane kindled, and									√

		blazed behind it. In its right hand was a blade like a stabbing tongue of fire; in its left it held a whip of many thongs. 'Ai! ai!' wailed Legolas. A <b>Balrog</b> ! A Balrog is come!									
256.	Book II/6/248/256	'There lie the woods of <b>Lothlorien</b> !' said Legolas. 'That is the fairest of all the dwellings of my people. There are no trees like the trees of that land. For in the autumn their leaves fall not, but turn to gold.									√
257.	Book II/6/249/257	'And all the arrows of all the hunters in the world would be in vain,' said Gimli, gazing at the mail in wonder. 'It is a <b>mithril-coat</b> . Mithril! I have never seen or heard tell of one so fair.			√						
258.	Book II/6/250/258	Gimli halted and stooped to the ground. 'I hear nothing but the <b>night-speech</b> of plant and stone,' he said.			√						
259.	Book II/6/251/259	Here is <b>Nimrodel</b> !' said Legolas. Of this stream the Silvan Elves made many songs long ago, and still we sing them in the North, remembering the rainbow on its falls, and the golden flowers that floated in its foam.									√
260.	Book II/6/251/260	Here is Nimrodel!' said Legolas. Of this stream the <b>Silvan</b> Elves made many songs long ago, and still we sing them in the North, remembering the rainbow on its falls, and the golden flowers that floated in its foam.	√								
261.	Book II/6/253/	And when the wind is in the South the voice of <b>Amroth</b> comes up from the sea; for Nimrodel									√

	261	flows into Silverlode, that Elves call Celebrant, into Anduin the Great, and Anduin flows into the Bay of Belfalas whence the Elves of Lorien set sail.									
262.	Book II/6/253/262	And when the wind is in the South the voice of Amroth comes up from the sea; for Nimrodel flows into Silverlode, that Elves call <b>Celebrant</b> , into Anduin the Great, and Anduin flows into the Bay of Belfalas whence the Elves of Lorien set sail.									√
263.	Book II/6/253/263	'It is told that she had a house built in the branches of a tree that grew near the falls; for that was the custom of the Elves of Lorien, to dwell in the trees, and maybe it is so still. Therefore they were called the <b>Galadhrim</b> , the Tree-people.									√
264.	Book II/6/253/264	'It is told that she had a house built in the branches of a tree that grew near the falls; for that was the custom of the Elves of Lorien, to dwell in the trees, and maybe it is so still. Therefore they were called the Galadhrim, the <b>Tree-people</b> .			√						
265.	Book II/6/254/265	'I am at home among trees, by root or bough, though these trees are of a kind strange to me, save as a name in song. <b>Mellyrn</b> they are called, and are those that bear the yellow blossom, but I have never climbed in one. I will see now what is their shape and way of growth.'									√
266.	Book II/6/254/266	The branches of the <b>mallorn-tree</b> grew out nearly straight from the trunk, and then swept upward; but near the top the main stem divided into a crown of many boughs, and among these they found that									√



		there had been built a wooden platform, or flet as such things were called in those days: the Elves called it a talan.									
267.	Book II/6/254/ 267	The branches of the <b>mallorn-tree</b> grew out nearly straight from the trunk, and then swept upward; but near the top the main stem divided into a crown of many boughs, and among these they found that there had been built a wooden platform, or flet as such things were called in those days: the Elves called it a <b>talan</b> .									√
268.	Book II/6/255/ 268	'We seldom use any tongue but our own; for we dwell now in the heart of the forest, and do not willingly have dealings with any other folk. Even our own kindred in the North are sundered from us. But there are some of us still who go abroad for the gathering of news and the watching of our enemies, and they speak the languages of other lands. I am one. <b>Haldir</b> is my name. My brothers, Rumil and Orophin, speak little of your tongue.									√
269.	Book II/6/255/ 269	'We seldom use any tongue but our own; for we dwell now in the heart of the forest, and do not willingly have dealings with any other folk. Even our own kindred in the North are sundered from us. But there are some of us still who go abroad for the gathering of news and the watching of our enemies, and they speak the languages of other lands. I am one. Haldir is my name. My brothers, <b>Rumil</b> and Orophin, speak little of your tongue.									√

270.	Book II/6/255/ 270	'We seldom use any tongue but our own; for we dwell now in the heart of the forest, and do not willingly have dealings with any other folk. Even our own kindred in the North are sundered from us. But there are some of us still who go abroad for the gathering of news and the watching of our enemies, and they speak the languages of other lands. I am one. Haldir is my name. My brothers, Rumil and <b>Orophin</b> , speak little of your tongue.									√
271.	Book II/6/258/ 271	'Now, friends,' said Haldir, 'you have entered the <b>Naith</b> of Lorien or the Gore, as you would say, for it is the land that lies like a spear-head between the arms of Silverlode and Anduin the Great.									√
272.	Book II/6/261/ 272	'For this is the heart of the ancient realm as it was long ago, and here is the mound of Amroth, where in happier days his high house was built. Here ever bloom the winter flowers in the unfading grass: the yellow <b>elanor</b> , and the pale niphredil.									√
273.	Book II/6/261/ 273	'For this is the heart of the ancient realm as it was long ago, and here is the mound of Amroth, where in happier days his high house was built. Here ever bloom the winter flowers in the unfading grass: the yellow elanor, and the pale <b>niphredil</b> .									√
274.	Book II/6/261/ 274	'It is clad in a forest of dark fir, where the trees strive one against another and their branches rot and wither. In the midst upon a stony height stands <b>Dol Guldur</b> , where long the hidden Enemy had his dwelling.									√

275.	Book II/6/262/ 275	Here is the heart of <b>Elvendom</b> on earth, he said, 'and here my heart dwells ever, unless there be a light beyond the dark roads that we still must tread, you and I.									√
276.	Book II/7/263/ 276	'Here is the city of the Galadhrim where dwell the Lord <b>Celeborn</b> and Galadriel the Lady of Lorien. But we cannot enter here, for the gates do not look northward. We must go round to the southern side, and the way is not short, for the city is great.'									√
277.	Book II/7/263/ 277	'Here is the city of the Galadhrim where dwell the Lord Celeborn and <b>Galadriel</b> the Lady of Lorien. But we cannot enter here, for the gates do not look northward. We must go round to the southern side, and the way is not short, for the city is great.'									√
278.	Book II/7/272/ 278	Verily it is in the land of Lorien upon the finger of Galadriel that one of the Three remains. This is <b>Nenya</b> , the Ring of Adamant, and I am its keeper.									√
279.	Book II/7/272/ 279	Verily it is in the land of Lorien upon the finger of Galadriel that one of the Three remains. This is Nenya, the Ring of <b>Adamant</b> , and I am its keeper.									√
280.	Book II/8/275/ 280	' <b>Cram</b> ,' he said under his breath, as he broke off a crisp corner and nibbled at it. His expression quickly changed, and he ate all the rest of the cake with relish. 'No more, no more!' cried the Elves laughing. 'You have eaten enough already for a long day's march. 'I thought it was only a kind of cram, such as the Dale-men make for journeys in the wild,' said the Dwarf.									√

281.	Book II/8/276/ 281	But we call it <b>lembas</b> or waybread, and it is more strengthening than any food made by Men, and it is more pleasant than cram, by all accounts.'									√
282.	Book II/8/276/ 282	They are made of <b>hithlain</b> ,' said the Elf, 'but there is no time now to instruct you in the art of their making.									√
283.	Book II/8/280/ 283	'This stone I gave to Celebrian my daughter, and she to hers; and now it comes to you as a token of hope. In this hour take the name that was foretold for you, <b>Elessar</b> , the Elfstone of the house of Elendil!									√
284.	Book II/9/290/ 284	Behold the <b>Argonath</b> , the Pillars of the Kings!' cried Aragorn. 'We shall pass them soon. Keep the boats in line, and as far apart as you can! Hold the middle of the stream!'									√
285.	Book II/9/290/ 285	The light of Sting is faint, and it may point to no more than spies of Mordor roaming on the slopes of Amon Lhaw. I have never heard before of Orcs upon Amon Hen. Yet who knows what may happen in these evil days, now that Minas Tirith no longer holds secure the passages of Anduin. We must go warily tomorrow.'									√

### Functions of Language

No. : Number  
 Code : Name of book/ part or chapter/ page number/ datum  
 Re. : Referential  
 Em. : Emotive  
 Co. : Conative  
 Ph. : Phatic  
 Me. : Metalingual  
 Po. : Poetic

No.	Code	Data	Functions of Language					
			Re.	Em.	Co.	Ph.	Me.	Po.
1.	Prologue/ 1/ 001/ 001	This book is largely concerned with <b>Hobbits</b> , and from its pages a reader may discover much of their character and a little of their history.	√					
2.	Prologue/ 1/ 001/ 002	That story was derived from the earlier chapters of the Red Book, composed by <b>Bilbo</b> himself, the first Hobbit to become famous in the world at large, and called by him There and Back Again...	√					
3.	Prologue/ 1/ 001/ 003	According to the Red Book, <b>Bandobras</b> Took (Bullroarer), son of Isengrim the Second, was four foot five and able to ride a horse.	√					
4.	Prologue/ 1/ 001/ 004	According to the Red Book, Bandobras Took ( <b>Bullroarer</b> ), son of Isengrim the Second, was four foot five and able to ride a horse.	√					
5.	Prologue/ 1/ 001/ 005	According to the Red Book, Bandobras Took (Bullroarer), son of <b>Isengrim</b> the Second, was four foot five and able to ride a horse.	√					
6.	Prologue/ 1/ 001/	As for the Hobbits of the <b>Shire</b> , with whom these tales are concerned, in the days of their peace and prosperity they were a merry folk.	√					

	006							
7.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 007	Yet it is clear that Hobbits had, in fact, lived quietly in <b>Middle-earth</b> for many long years before other folk became even aware of them.	√					
8.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 008	Those days, the <b>Third Age</b> of Middle-earth, are now long past, and the shape of all lands has been changed; but the regions in which Hobbits then lived were doubtless the same as those in which they still linger: the North-West of the Old World, east of the Sea.	√					
9.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 009	It is clear, nonetheless, from these legends, and from the evidence of their peculiar words and customs, that like many other folk Hobbits had in the distant past moved westward. Their earliest tales seem to glimpse a time when they dwelt in the upper vales of <b>Anduin</b> , between the eaves of Greenwood the Great and the Misty Mountains.	√					
10.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 010	Their earliest tales seem to glimpse a time when they dwelt in the upper vales of Anduin, between the eaves of <b>Greenwood</b> the Great and the Misty Mountains.	√					
11.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 011	Why they later undertook the hard and perilous crossing of the mountains into <b>Eriador</b> is no longer certain.	√					
12.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 012	Their own accounts speak of the multiplying of Men in the land, and of a shadow that fell on the forest, so that it became darkened and its new name was <b>Mirkwood</b> .	√					
13.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 013	Before the crossing of the mountains the Hobbits had already become divided into three somewhat different breeds: <b>Harfoots</b> , Stoors, and Fallohides.	√					
14.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 014	Before the crossing of the mountains the Hobbits had already become divided into three somewhat different breeds: Harfoots, <b>Stoors</b> , and Fallohides.	√					

15.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 015	Before the crossing of the mountains the Hobbits had already become divided into three somewhat different breeds: Harfoots, Stoors, and <b>Fallohides</b> .	√					
16.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 016	They moved westward early, and roamed over Eriador as far as <b>Weathertop</b> while the others were still in the Wilderland.	√					
17.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 017	They moved westward early, and roamed over Eriador as far as Weathertop while the others were still in the <b>Wilderland</b> .	√					
18.	Prologue/ 1/ 002/ 018	They came west after the Harfoots and followed the course of the <b>Loudwater</b> southwards; and there many of them long dwelt between Tharbad and the borders of Dunland before they moved north again.	√					
19.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 019	They came west after the Harfoots and followed the course of the Loudwater southwards; and there many of them long dwelt between <b>Tharbad</b> and the borders of Dunland before they moved north again.	√					
20.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 020	They came west after the Harfoots and followed the course of the Loudwater southwards; and there many of them long dwelt between Tharbad and the borders of <b>Dunland</b> before they moved north again.	√					
21.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 021	The Fallohides, the least numerous, were a northerly branch. They were more friendly with Elves than the other Hobbits were, and had more skill in language and song than in handicrafts; and of old they preferred hunting to tilling. They crossed the mountains north of Rivendell and came down the River <b>Hoarwell</b> .	√					
22.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 022	Indeed, a remnant still dwelt there of the <b>Dunedain</b> , the kings of Men that came over the Sea out of Westernesse; but they were dwindling fast and the lands of their North Kingdom were falling far and wide into waste.	√					
23.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/	Indeed, a remnant still dwelt there of the Dunedain, the kings of Men that came over the Sea out of <b>Westernesse</b> ; but they were dwindling fast and	√					

	023	the lands of their North Kingdom were falling far and wide into waste.						
24.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 024	In Eriador they soon mingled with the other kinds that had preceded them, but being somewhat bolder and more adventurous, they were often found as leaders or chieftains among clans of Harfoots or Stoors. Even in Bilbo's time the strong <b>Fallohidish</b> strain could still be noted among the greater families, such as the Tooks and the Masters of Buckland.	√					
25.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 025	In Eriador they soon mingled with the other kinds that had preceded them, but being somewhat bolder and more adventurous, they were often found as leaders or chieftains among clans of Harfoots or Stoors. Even in Bilbo's time the strong Fallohidish strain could still be noted among the greater families, such as the Tooks and the Masters of <b>Buckland</b> .	√					
26.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 026	Most of their earlier settlements had long disappeared and been forgotten in Bilbo's time; but one of the first to become important still endured, though reduced in size; this was at <b>Bree</b> and in the Chetwood that lay round about, some forty miles east of the Shire.	√					
27.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 027	Most of their earlier settlements had long disappeared and been forgotten in Bilbo's time; but one of the first to become important still endured, though reduced in size; this was at Bree and in the <b>Chetwood</b> that lay round about, some forty miles east of the Shire.	√					
28.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 028	And in those days also they forgot whatever languages they had used before, and spoke ever after the Common Speech, the <b>Westron</b> as it was named, that was current through all the lands of the kings from Arnor to Gondor, and about all the coasts of the Sea from Belfalas to Lune.	√					
29.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 029	And in those days also they forgot whatever languages they had used before, and spoke ever after the Common Speech, the Westron as it was named, that was current through all the lands of the kings from <b>Arnor</b> to Gondor, and about all the coasts of the Sea from Belfalas to Lune.	√					
30.	Prologue/	And in those days also they forgot whatever languages they had used	√					



	1/ 003/ 030	before, and spoke ever after the Common Speech, the Westron as it was named, that was current through all the lands of the kings from Arnor to <b>Gondor</b> , and about all the coasts of the Sea from Belfalas to Lune.						
31.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 031	And in those days also they forgot whatever languages they had used before, and spoke ever after the Common Speech, the Westron as it was named, that was current through all the lands of the kings from Arnor to Gondor, and about all the coasts of the Sea from <b>Belfalas</b> to Lune.	√					
32.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 032	And in those days also they forgot whatever languages they had used before, and spoke ever after the Common Speech, the Westron as it was named, that was current through all the lands of the kings from Arnor to Gondor, and about all the coasts of the Sea from Belfalas to <b>Lune</b> .	√					
33.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 033	For it was in the one thousand six hundred and first year of the Third Age that the Fallohide brothers set out from Bree; and having obtained permission from the high king at <b>Fornost</b> , they crossed the brown river Baranduin with a great following of Hobbits.	√					
34.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 034	Thus began the <b>Shire-reckoning</b> , for the year of the crossing of the Brandywine (as the Hobbits turned the name) became Year One of the Shire, and all later dates were reckoned from it.	√					
35.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 035	Thus began the Shire-reckoning, for the year of the crossing of the <b>Brandywine</b> (as the Hobbits turned the name) became Year One of the Shire, and all later dates were reckoned from it.	√					
36.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 036	To the last battle at Fornost with the Witch-lord of <b>Angmar</b> they sent some bowmen to the aid of the king, or so they maintained, though no tales of Men record it.	√					
37.	Prologue/ 1/ 003/ 037	But in that war the North Kingdom ended; and then the Hobbits took the land for their own, and they chose from their own chiefs a <b>Thain</b> to hold the authority of the king that was gone.	√					

38.	Prologue/ 1/ 004/ 038	The last battle, before this story opens, and indeed the only one that had ever been fought within the borders of the Shire, was beyond living memory: the Battle of Greenfields, <b>S.R.</b> 1147, in which Bandobras Took routed an invasion of Orcs.	√					
39.	Prologue/ 1/ 004/ 039	The last battle, before this story opens, and indeed the only one that had ever been fought within the borders of the Shire, was beyond living memory: the Battle of Greenfields, S.R. 1147, in which Bandobras Took routed an invasion of <b>Orcs</b> .	√					
40.	Prologue/ 1/ 004/ 040	The <b>Mathom-house</b> it was called; for anything that Hobbits had no immediate use for, but were unwilling to throw away, they called a mathom.	√					
41.	Prologue/ 1/ 004/ 041	The Mathom-house it was called; for anything that Hobbits had no immediate use for, but were unwilling to throw away, they called a <b>mathom</b> .	√					
42.	Prologue/ 1/ 004/ 042	But suitable sites for these large and ramifying tunnels (or <b>smials</b> as they called them) were not everywhere to be found; and in the flats and the low-lying districts the Hobbits, as they multiplied, began to build above ground.	√					
43.	Prologue/ 1/ 004/ 043	The Hobbits of that quarter, the <b>Eastfarthing</b> , were rather large and heavy-legged, and they wore dwarf-boots in muddy weather.	√					
44.	Prologue/ 1/ 004/ 044	For the Elves of the <b>High Kindred</b> had not yet forsaken Middle-earth, and they dwelt still at that time at the Grey Havens away to the west, and in other places within reach of the Shire.	√					
45.	Prologue/ 1/ 004/ 045	For the Elves of the High Kindred had not yet forsaken Middle-earth, and they dwelt still at that time at the <b>Grey Havens</b> away to the west, and in other places within reach of the Shire.	√					
46.	Prologue/ 1/ 005/	The houses and the holes of <b>Shire-hobbits</b> were often large, and inhabited by large families. (Bilbo and Frodo Baggins were as bachelors very	√					

	046	exceptional, as they were also in many other ways, such as their friendship with the Elves.) Sometimes, as in the case of the Took of Great Smials, or the Brandybucks of Brandy Hall, many generations of relatives lived in (comparative) peace together in one ancestral and many-tunnelled mansion.						
47.	Prologue/ 1/ 006/ 047	The genealogical trees at the end of the Red Book of <b>Westmarch</b> are a small book in themselves, and all but Hobbits would find them exceedingly dull.	√					
48.	Prologue/ 2/ 006/ 048	There is another astonishing thing about Hobbits of old that must be mentioned, an astonishing habit: they imbibed or inhaled, through pipes of clay or wood, the smoke of the burning leaves of a herb, which they called <b>pipe-weed</b> or leaf, a variety probably of Nicotiana.	√					
49.	Prologue/ 2/ 006/ 049	All that could be discovered about it in antiquity was put together by <b>Meriadoc Brandybuck</b> . (later Master of Buckland), and since he and the tobacco of the Southfarthing play a part in the history that follows, his remarks in the introduction to his Herbllore of the Shire may be quoted.	√					
50.	Prologue/ 2/ 006/ 050	The home and centre of the an is thus to be found in the old inn of Bree, The Prancing Pony, that has been kept by the family of <b>Butterbur</b> from time beyond record.	√					
51.	Prologue/ 2/ 006/ 051	'All the same, observations that I have made on my own many journeys south have convinced me that the weed itself is not native to our parts of the world, but came northward from the lower Anduin, whither it was, I suspect, originally brought over Sea by the Men of Westemnet. It grows abundantly in Gondor, and there is richer and larger than in the North, where it is never found wild, and flourishes only in warm sheltered places like Longbottom. The Men of Gondor call it <b>sweet galenas</b> , and esteem it only for the fragrance of its flowers.	√					
52.	Prologue/	Nearly all Took still lived in the <b>Tookland</b> , but that was not true of many	√					

	3/ 007/ 052	other families, such as the Bagginses or the Boffins. Outside the Farthings were the East and West Marches: the Buckland and the Westmarch added to the Shire in S.R. 1462.						
53.	Prologue/ 3/007/ 053	The Shire was divided into four quarters, the Farthings already referred to. North, South, East, and West; and these again each into a number of folklands, which still bore the names of some of the old leading families, although by the time of this history these names were no longer found only in their proper folklands. Nearly all Tookes still lived in the Tookland, but that was not true of many other families, such as <b>the Bagginses</b> or the Boffins.	√					
54.	Prologue/ 3/007/ 054	Nearly all Tookes still lived in the Tookland, but that was not true of many other families, such as the Bagginses or <b>the Boffins</b> .	√					
55.	Prologue/ 3/007/ 055	The Thain was the master of the <b>Shire-moot</b> , and captain of the Shire-muster and the Hobbitry-in-arms, but as muster and moot were only held in times of emergency, which no longer occurred, the Thainship had ceased to be more than a nominal dignity.	√					
56.	Prologue/ 3/007/ 056	The Thain was the master of the Shire-moot, and captain of the <b>Shire-muster</b> and the Hobbitry-in-arms, but as muster and moot were only held in times of emergency, which no longer occurred, the Thainship had ceased to be more than a nominal dignity.	√					
57.	Prologue/ 3/007/ 057	The Thain was the master of the Shire-moot, and captain of the Shire-muster and the <b>Hobbitry-in-arms</b> , but as muster and moot were only held in times of emergency, which no longer occurred, the Thainship had ceased to be more than a nominal dignity.	√					
58.	Prologue/ 3/007/ 058	The Thain was the master of the Shire-moot, and captain of the Shire-muster and the Hobbitry-in-arms, but as muster and moot were only held in times of emergency, which no longer occurred, the <b>Thainship</b> had ceased	√					

		to be more than a nominal dignity.							
59.	Prologue/ 3/007/ 059	The only real official in the Shire at this date was the Mayor of <b>Michel Delving</b> (or of the Shire), who was elected every seven years at the Free Fair on the White Downs at the Lithe, that is at Midsummer.	√						
60.	Prologue/ 3/007/ 060	The only real official in the Shire at this date was the Mayor of Michel Delving (or of the Shire), who was elected every seven years at the Free Fair on <b>the White Downs</b> at the Lithe, that is at Midsummer.	√						
61.	Prologue/ 3/007/ 061	The only real official in the Shire at this date was the Mayor of Michel Delving (or of the Shire), who was elected every seven years at the Free Fair on the White Downs at the <b>Lithe</b> , that is at Midsummer.	√						
62.	Prologue/ 3/007/ 062	But the offices of Postmaster and First <b>Shirriff</b> were attached to the mayoralty, so that he managed both the Messenger Service and the Watch.	√						
63.	Prologue/ 4/008/ 063	As is told in The Hobbit, there came one day to Bilbo's door the great Wizard, <b>Gandalf</b> the Grey, and thirteen dwarves with him: none other, indeed, than Thorin Oakenshield, descendant of kings, and his twelve companions in exile.	√						
64.	Prologue/ 4/008/ 064	As is told in The Hobbit, there came one day to Bilbo's door the great Wizard, Gandalf the Grey, and thirteen dwarves with him: none other, indeed, than <b>Thorin Oakenshield</b> , descendant of kings, and his twelve companions in exile.	√						
65.	Prologue/ 4/008/ 065	With them he set out, to his own lasting astonishment, on a morning of April, it being then the year 1341 Shire-reckoning, on a quest of great treasure, the <b>dwarf-hoards</b> of the Kings under the Mountain, beneath Erebor in Dale, far off in the East.	√						
66.	Prologue/ 4/008/ 066	With them he set out, to his own lasting astonishment, on a morning of April, it being then the year 1341 Shire-reckoning, on a quest of great treasure, the dwarf-hoards of the Kings under the Mountain, beneath	√						

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67.	Prologue/ 4/008/ 067	With them he set out, to his own lasting astonishment, on a morning of April, it being then the year 1341 Shire-reckoning, on a quest of great treasure, the dwarf-hoards of the Kings under the Mountain, beneath Erebor in <b>Dale</b> , far off in the East.	√					
68.	Prologue/ 4/008/ 068	At the bottom of the tunnel lay a cold lake far from the light, and on an island of rock in the water lived <b>Gollum</b> .	√					
69.	Prologue/ 4/008/ 069	He possessed a secret treasure that had come to him long ages ago, when he still lived in the light: a ring of gold that made its wearer invisible. It was the one thing he loved, his ' <b>precious</b> ', and he talked to it, even when it was not with him.	√					
70.	Prologue/ 4/010/ 070	Gandalf, however, disbelieved Bilbo's first story, as soon as he heard it, and he continued to be very curious about the ring. Eventually he got the true tale out of Bilbo after much questioning, which for a while strained their friendship; but the wizard seemed to think the truth important. Though he did not say so to Bilbo, he also thought it important, and disturbing, to find that the good hobbit had not told the truth from the first: quite contrary to his habit. The idea of a 'present' was not mere <b>hobbitlike</b> invention, all the same. It was suggested to Bilbo, as he confessed, by Gollum's talk that he overheard; for Gollum did, in fact, call the ring his 'birthday present', many times.	√					
71.	Prologue/ 4/010/ 071	His sword, Sting, Bilbo hung over his fireplace, and his coat of marvellous mail, the gift of the Dwarves from the <b>Dragon-hoard</b> , he lent to a museum, to the Michel Delving Mathom-house in fact.	√					
72.	Prologue/ 4/010/ 072	By the end of the first century of the Fourth Age there were already to be found in the Shire several libraries that contained many historical books and records. The largest of these collections were probably at	√					

		<b>Undertowers</b> , at Great Smials, and at Brandy Hall.						
73.	Prologue/ 4/010/ 073	That most important source for the history of the War of the Ring was so called because it was long preserved at Undertowers, the home of the <b>Fairbairns</b> , Wardens of the Westmarch.	√					
74.	Prologue/ 4/011/ 074	In Minas Tirith it received much annotation, and many corrections, especially of names, words, and quotations in the Elvish languages; and there was added to it an abbreviated version of those parts of The Tale of <b>Aragorn</b> and Arwen which lie outside the account of the War.	√					
75.	Prologue/ 4/011/ 075	In Minas Tirith it received much annotation, and many corrections, especially of names, words, and quotations in the Elvish languages; and there was added to it an abbreviated version of those parts of The Tale of Aragorn and <b>Arwen</b> which lie outside the account of the War.	√					
76.	Prologue/ 4/011/ 076	The full tale is stated to have been written by <b>Barahir</b> , grandson of the Steward Faramir, some time after the passing of the King.	√					
77.	Prologue/ 4/011/ 077	Since Meriadoc and <b>Peregrin</b> became the heads of their great families, and at the same time kept up their connexions with Rohan and Gondor, the libraries at Bucklebury and Tuckborough contained much that did not appear in the Red Book.	√					
78.	Prologue/ 4/011/ 078	Since Meriadoc and Peregrin became the heads of their great families, and at the same time kept up their connexions with Rohan and Gondor, the libraries at <b>Bucklebury</b> and Tuckborough contained much that did not appear in the Red Book.	√					
79.	Prologue/ 4/011/ 079	Since Meriadoc and Peregrin became the heads of their great families, and at the same time kept up their connexions with Rohan and Gondor, the libraries at Bucklebury and <b>Tuckborough</b> contained much that did not appear in the Red Book.	√					
80.	Prologue/	Bilbo was going to be <b>eleventy-one</b> , 111, a rather curious number and a	√					

	4/012/ 080	very respectable age for a hobbit (the Old Took himself had only reached 130); and Frodo was going to be thirty-three, 33) an important number: the date of his ‘coming of age’.						
81.	Prologue/ 4/012/ 081	Bilbo was going to be eleventy-one, 111, a rather curious number and a very respectable age for a hobbit (the Old Took himself had only reached 130); and <b>Frodo</b> was going to be thirty-three, 33) an important number: the date of his ‘coming of age’.	√					
82.	Book I/1/013/ 082	No one had a more attentive audience than old <b>Ham</b> Gamgee, commonly known as the Gaffer. He held forth at The Ivy Bush, a small inn on the Bywater road; and he spoke with some authority, for he had tended the garden at Bag End for forty years, and had helped old Holman in the same job before that.	√					
83.	Book I/1/013/ 082	‘And no wonder they’re queer,’ put in <b>Daddy Twofoot</b> (the Gaffer’s next-door neighbour), if they live on the wrong side of the Brandywine River, and right agin the Old Forest.	√					
84.	Book I/1/013/ 084	And Mr. Drogo was staying at Brandy Hall with his fatherin-law, old Master <b>Gorbadoc</b> , as he often did after his marriage (him being partial to his vittles, and old Gorbadoc keeping a mighty generous table); and he went out boating on the Brandywine River; and he and his wife were drowneded, and poor Mr. Frodo only a child and all. ‘	√					
85.	Book I/1/014/ 085	And I heard she pushed him in, and he pulled her in after him,’ said <b>Sandyman</b> , the Hobbiton miller.	√					
86.	Book I/1/015/ 086	At Bilbo’s front door the old man began to unload: there were great bundles of fireworks of all sorts and shapes, each labelled with a large red G and the <b>elf-rune</b> , That was Gandalf’s mark, of course, and the old man was Gandalf the Wizard,...	√					
87.	Book	But there was also a generous distribution of squibs, crackers,	√					



	I/1/015/087	backarappers, sparklers, torches, <b>dwarf-candles</b> , elf-fountains, goblin-barkers and thunder-claps.						
88.	Book I/1/015/089	But there was also a generous distribution of squibs, crackers, backarappers, sparklers, torches, dwarf-candles, <b>elf-fountains</b> , goblin-barkers and thunder-claps.	√					
89.	Book I/1/015/089	But there was also a generous distribution of squibs, crackers, backarappers, sparklers, torches, dwarf-candles, elf-fountains, <b>goblin-barkers</b> and thunder-claps.	√					
90.	Book I/1/018/090	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Took and Brandybucks; there were various <b>Grubbs</b> (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother), and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, Bolgers, Bracegirdles, Brockhouses, Goodbodies, Hornblowers and Proudfoots.	√					
91.	Book I/1/018/091	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Took and Brandybucks; there were various Grubbs (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother), and various <b>Chubbs</b> (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, Bolgers, Bracegirdles, Brockhouses, Goodbodies, Hornblowers and Proudfoots.	√					
92.	Book I/1/018/092	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Took and Brandybucks; there were various Grubbs (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother), and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of <b>Burrowses</b> , Bolgers, Bracegirdles, Brockhouses, Goodbodies, Hornblowers and Proudfoots.	√					
93.	Book I/1/018/093	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Took and Brandybucks; there were various Grubbs (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother), and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, <b>Bolgers</b> , Bracegirdles, Brockhouses, Goodbodies, Hornblowers and Proudfoots.	√					

94.	Book I/1/018/ 094	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Took and Brandybucks; there were various Grubbs (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother), and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, Bolgers, <b>Bracegirdles</b> , Brockhouses, Goodbodies, Hornblowers and Proudfoots.	√					
95.	Book I/1/018/ 095	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Took and Brandybucks; there were various Grubbs (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother), and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, Bolgers, Bracegirdles, <b>Brockhouses</b> , Goodbodies, Hornblowers and Proudfoots.	√					
96.	Book I/1/018/ 096	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Took and Brandybucks; there were various Grubbs (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother), and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, Bolgers, Bracegirdles, Brockhouses, <b>Goodbodies</b> , Hornblowers and Proudfoots.	√					
97.	Book I/1/018/ 097	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Took and Brandybucks; there were various Grubbs (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother), and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, Bolgers, Bracegirdles, Brockhouses, Goodbodies, <b>Hornblowers</b> and Proudfoots.	√					
98.	Book I/1/018/ 098	There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Took and Brandybucks; there were various Grubbs (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother), and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, Bolgers, Bracegirdles, Brockhouses, Goodbodies, Hornblowers and <b>Proudfoots</b> .	√					
99.	Book I/1/018/ 099	Master Everard Took and Miss Melilot Brandybuck got on a table and with bells in their hands began to dance the <b>Springle-ring</b> : a pretty dance, but rather vigorous.	√					

100.	Book I/1/018/ 100	It is also, if I may be allowed to refer to ancient history, the anniversary of my arrival by barrel at <b>Esgaroth</b> on the Long Lake; though the fact that it was my birthday slipped my memory on that occasion.	√					
101.	Book I/1/025/ 101	Old Rory Brandybuck, in return for much hospitality, got a dozen bottles of <b>Old Winyards</b> : a strong red wine from the Southfarthing, and now quite mature, as it had been laid down by Bilbo's father.	√					
102.	Book I/1/025/ 102	Every one of the various parting gifts had labels, written out personally by Bilbo, and several had some point, or some joke. But, of course, most of the things were given where they would be wanted and welcome. The poorer hobbits, and especially those of <b>Bagshot Row</b> , did very well.						
103.	Book I/2/028/ 103	'If only that dratted wizard will leave young Frodo alone, perhaps he'll settle down and grow some <b>hobbit-sense</b> ,' they said.	√					
104.	Book I/2/028/ 104	He lived alone, as Bilbo had done; but he had a good many friends, especially among the younger hobbits (mostly descendants of the Old Took) who had as children been fond of Bilbo and often in and out of <b>Bag End</b> . Folco Boffin and Fredegard Bolger were two of these; ...	√					
105.	Book I/2/029/ 105	'But what about these <b>Tree-men</b> , these giants, as you might call them?	√					
106.	Book I/2/031/ 106	His hair was perhaps whiter than it had been then, and his beard and eyebrows were perhaps longer, and his face more lined with care and wisdom; but his eyes were as bright as ever, and he smoked and blew <b>smoke-rings</b> with the same vigour and delight.	√					
107.	Book I/2/032/ 107	In <b>Eregion</b> long ago many Elven-rings were made, magic rings as you call them, and they were, of course, of various kinds: some more potent and some less.	√					
108.	Book	In Eregion long ago many <b>Elven-rings</b> were made, magic rings as you call	√					

	I/2/032/ 108	them, and they were, of course, of various kinds: some more potent and some less.						
109.	Book I/2/033/ 109	I might perhaps have consulted <b>Saruman</b> the White, but something always held me back.	√					
110.	Book I/2/033/ 110	‘I cannot read the fiery letters,’ said Frodo in a quavering voice. ‘No,’ said Gandalf, ‘but I can. The letters are <b>Elvish</b> , of an ancient mode, but the language is that of Mordor, which I will not utter here. But this in the Common Tongue is what is said, close enough: One Ring to rule them all, One Ring to find them, One Ring to bring them all and in the darkness bind them.	√					
111.	Book I/2/033/ 111	It is only two lines of a verse long known in <b>Elven-lore</b> .	√					
112.	Book I/2/033/ 112	‘This is the <b>Master-ring</b> , the One Ring to rule them all. This is the One Ring that he lost many ages ago, to the great weakening of his power. He greatly desires it – but he must not get it.’	√					
113.	Book I/2/033/ 113	But last night I told you of <b>Sauron</b> the Great, the Dark Lord. The rumours that you have heard are true: he has indeed arisen again and left his hold in Mirkwood and returned to his ancient fastness in the Dark Tower of Mordor.	√					
114.	Book I/2/033/ 114	‘The Three, fairest of all, the Elf-lords hid from him, and his hand never touched them or sullied them. Seven the Dwarf-kings possessed, but three he has recovered, and the others the dragons have consumed. Nine he gave to Mortal Men, proud and great, and so ensnared them. Long ago they fell under the dominion of the One, and they became <b>Ringwraiths</b> , shadows under his great Shadow, his most terrible servants.	√					
115.	Book	There was among them a family of high repute, for it was large and	√					

	I/2/036/ 115	wealthier than most, and it was ruled by a grandmother of the folk, stern and wise in old lore, such as they had. The most inquisitive and curious minded of that family was called <b>Smeagol</b> .						
116.	Book I/2/036/ 116	He had a friend called <b>Deagol</b> , of similar sort, sharper-eyed but not so quick and strong. On a time they took a boat and went down to the Gladden Fields, where there were great beds of iris and flowering reeds.	√					
117.	Book I/2/040/ 117	The <b>Wood-elves</b> tracked him first, an easy task for them, for his trail was still fresh then. Through Mirkwood and back again it led them, though they never caught him. The wood was full of the rumour of him, dreadful tales even among beasts and birds.	√					
118.	Book I/2/042/ 118	It has been said that dragon-fire could melt and consume the Rings of Power, but there is not now any dragon left on earth in which the old fire is hot enough; nor was there ever any dragon, not even <b>Ancalagon</b> the Black, ...	√					
119.	Book I/2/042/ 119	There is only one way: to find the Cracks of Doom in the depths of <b>Orodruin</b> , the Fire-mountain, and cast the Ring in there, if you really wish to destroy it, to put it beyond the grasp of the Enemy for ever.'	√					
120.	Book I/2/044/ 120	The Ring will not be able to stay hidden in the Shire much longer; and for your own sake, as well as for others, you will have to go, and leave the name of Baggins behind you. That name will not be safe to have, outside the Shire or in the Wild. I will give you a travelling name now. When you go, go as Mr. Underhill. When you go, go as Mr. <b>Underhill</b> .	√					
121.	Book I/3/046/ 121	As a matter of fact with Merry's help he had already chosen and bought a little house at <b>Crickhollow</b> in the country beyond Bucklebury.	√					
122.	Book I/3/050/ 122	It climbed away from the main road in the Water-valley, and wound over the skirts of the Green Hills towards <b>Woody-End</b> , a wild corner of the Eastfarthing.	√					

123.	Book I/3/057/ 123	'I am <b>Gildor</b> ,' answered their leader, the Elf who had first hailed him. 'Gildor Inglorion of the House of Finrod. We are Exiles, and most of our kindred have long ago departed and we too are now only tarrying here a while, ere we return over the Great Sea.	√					
124.	Book I/3/057/ 124	'I am Gildor,' answered their leader, the Elf who had first hailed him. 'Gildor Inglorion of the House of <b>Finrod</b> . We are Exiles, and most of our kindred have long ago departed and we too are now only tarrying here a while, ere we return over the Great Sea.	√					
125.	Book I/3/057/ 125	We are Exiles, and most of our kindred have long ago departed and we too are now only tarrying here a while, ere we return over the Great Sea. But some of our kinsfolk dwell still in peace in <b>Rivendell</b> . Come now, Frodo, tell us what you are doing? For we see that there is some shadow of fear upon you.'	√					
126.	Book I/3/058/ 126	Soon they struck a narrow road, that went rolling up and down, fading grey into the darkness ahead: the road to <b>Woodhall</b> , and Stock, and the Bucklebury Ferry.	√					
127.	Book I/3/058/ 127	Away high in the East swung <b>Remmirath</b> , the Netted Stars, and slowly above the mists red Borgil rose, glowing like a jewel of fire.	√					
128.	Book I/3/058/ 128	Away high in the East swung Remmirath, the Netted Stars, and slowly above the mists red Borgil rose, glowing like a jewel of fire. <b>Menelvagor</b> with his shining belt.	√					
129.	Book I/4/065/ 129	This is <b>Bamfurlong</b> , old Farmer Maggot's land. That's his farm away there in the trees.'	√					
130.	Book I/4/065/ 130	This is Bamfurlong, old Farmer <b>Maggot</b> 's land. That's his farm away there in the trees.'	√					

131.	Book I/4/065/ 131	The Maggots, and the <b>Puddifoots</b> of Stock, and most of the inhabitants of the Marish, were house-dwellers; and this farm was stoutly built of brick and had a high wall all round it.	√					
132.	Book I/5/071/ 132	Long ago <b>Gorhendad Oldbuck</b> , head of the Oldbuck family, one of the oldest in the Marish or indeed in the Shire, had crossed the river, which was the original boundary of the land eastwards.	√					
133.	Book I/5/071/ 133	It was an old-fashioned countrified house, as much like a <b>hobbit-hole</b> as possible: it was long and low, with no upper storey; and it had a roof of turf, round windows, and a large round door.	√					
134.	Book I/6/082/ 134	‘That,’ said Merry, pointing with his hand, ‘that is the line of the <b>Withywindle</b> .	√					
135.	Book I/6/082/ 135	‘This is <b>Goldberry</b> ’s washing day,’ he said, ‘and her autumn-cleaning.	√					
137.	Book I/7/095/ 137	‘This is Goldberry’s washing day,’ he said, ‘and her <b>autumn-cleaning</b> .	√					
138.	Book I/7/096/ 138	..., into times when the world was wider, and the seas flowed straight to the western Shore; and still on and back Tom went singing into ancient starlight, when only the <b>Elf-sires</b> were awake.	√					
139.	Book I/9/111/ 139	Strange as News from Bree was still a saying in the Eastfarthing, descending from those days, when news from North, South, and East could be heard in the inn, and when the Shire-hobbits used to go more often to hear it. But the Northern Lands had long been desolate, and the North Road was now seldom used: it was grass-grown, and the Bree-folk called it the <b>Greenway</b> .	√					
140.	Book	The Men of Bree seemed all to have rather botanical (and to the Shire-folk	√					

	I/9/114/ 141	rather odd) names, like <b>Rushlight</b> , Goatleaf, Heathertoos, Appledore, Thistlewool and Ferny (not to mention Butterbur).						
141.	Book I/9/114/ 141	The Men of Bree seemed all to have rather botanical (and to the Shire-folk rather odd) names, like Rushlight, <b>Goatleaf</b> , Heathertoos, Appledore, Thistlewool and Ferny (not to mention Butterbur).	√					
142.	Book I/9/114/ 142	The Men of Bree seemed all to have rather botanical (and to the Shire-folk rather odd) names, like Rushlight, Goatleaf, <b>Heathertoos</b> , Appledore, Thistlewool and Ferny (not to mention Butterbur).	√					
143.	Book I/9/114/ 143	The Men of Bree seemed all to have rather botanical (and to the Shire-folk rather odd) names, like Rushlight, Goatleaf, Heathertoos, <b>Appledore</b> , Thistlewool and Ferny (not to mention Butterbur).	√					
144.	Book I/9/114/ 144	The Men of Bree seemed all to have rather botanical (and to the Shire-folk rather odd) names, like Rushlight, Goatleaf, Heathertoos, Appledore, <b>Thistlewool</b> and Ferny (not to mention Butterbur).	√					
145.	Book I/9/114/ 145	The Men of Bree seemed all to have rather botanical (and to the Shire-folk rather odd) names, like Rushlight, Goatleaf, Heathertoos, Appledore, Thistlewool and <b>Ferny</b> (not to mention Butterbur).	√					
146.	Book I/9/114/ 146	Some of the hobbits had similar names. The Mugworts, for instance, seemed numerous. But most of them had natural names, such as <b>Banks</b> , Brockhouse, Longholes, Sandheaver, and Tunnelly, many of which were used in the Shire.	√					
147.	Book I/9/114/ 147	Some of the hobbits had similar names. The Mugworts, for instance, seemed numerous. But most of them had natural names, such as Banks, Brockhouse, <b>Longholes</b> , Sandheaver, and Tunnelly, many of which were used in the Shire.	√					
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150.	Book I/10/127/ 150	I bid the black fellows be off, and slammed the door on them; but they've been asking the same question all the way to <b>Archet</b> , I hear. And that Ranger, Strider, he's been asking questions, too. Tried to get in here to see you, before you'd had bite or sup, he did.	√						
151.	Book I/11/135/ 151	There were also abominable creatures haunting the reeds and tussocks that from the sound of them were evil relatives of the cricket. There were thousands of them, and they squeaked all round, <b>neek-breek</b> , breek-neek, unceasingly all the night, until the hobbits were nearly frantic.		√					
152.	Book I/11/135/ 152	There were thousands of them, and they squeaked all round, neek-breek, breek-neek, unceasingly all the night, until the hobbits were nearly frantic. The next day, the fourth, was little better, and the night almost as comfortless. Though the <b>Neekerbreekers</b> (as Sam called them) had been left behind, the midges still pursued them.	√						
153.	Book I/11/137/ 153	It is told that Elendil stood there watching for the coming of <b>Gil-galad</b> out of the West, in the days of the Last Alliance.'	√						
154.	Book I/12/144/ 154	'That is a song,' he said, 'in the mode that is called <b>ann-thennath</b> among the Elves, but is hard to render in our Common Speech, and this is but a rough echo of it.	√						
155.	Book I/12/144/ 155	In those days the Great Enemy, of whom Sauron of Mordor was but a servant, dwelt in Angband in the North, and the Elves of the West coming back to Middle-earth made war upon him to regain the <b>Silmarils</b> which he had stolen;...	√						

156.	Book I/12/148/ 156	'It is fortunate that I could find it, for it is a healing plant that the Men of the West brought to Middle-earth. <b>Athelas</b> they named it, and it grows now sparsely and only near places where they dwelt or camped of old; and it is not known in the North, except to some of those who wander in the Wild.	√					
157.	Book I/12/149/ 157	We have now come to the River Hoarwell, that the Elves call <b>Mitheithel</b> . It flows down out of the Ettenmoors, the troll-fells north of Rivendell, and joins the Loudwater away in the South. Some call it the Greyflood after that.	√					
158.	Book I/12/149/ 158	We have now come to the River Hoarwell, that the Elves call Mitheithel. It flows down out of the <b>Ettenmoors</b> , the troll-fells north of Rivendell, and joins the Loudwater away in the South. Some call it the Greyflood after that.	√					
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160.	Book I/12/149/ 160	'What is that other river we can see far away there?' asked Merry. 'That is Loudwater, the <b>Bruinen</b> of Rivendell.' answered Strider.	√					
161.	Book I/12/149/ 161	He held out his hand, and showed a single pale-green jewel. 'I found it in the mud in the middle of the Bridge,' he said. 'It is a <b>beryl</b> , an elf-stone. Whether it was set there, or let fall by chance, I cannot say; but it brings hope to me.	√					
162.	Book I/12/149/ 162	He held out his hand, and showed a single pale-green jewel. 'I found it in the mud in the middle of the Bridge,' he said. 'It is a beryl, an <b>elf-stone</b> . Whether it was set there, or let fall by chance, I cannot say; but it brings hope to me.	√					

163.	Book I/12/151/ 163	'We have come too far to the north,' he said, 'and we must find some way to turn back southwards again. If we keep on we are going we shall get up into the <b>Ettendales</b> far north of Rivendell. That is troll-country, and little known to me.	√					
164.	Book I/12/156/ 164	As they peered out from among the bushes, they could see the Road, faint and grey in the failing light, some thirty feet below them. The sound of hoofs drew nearer. They were going fast, with a light <b>clippety-clippety-clip</b> .		√				
165.	Bok I/12/156/ 165	This is <b>Glorfindel</b> , who dwells in the house of Elrond, said Strider.	√					
166.	Book I/12/157/ 166	Some of my kindred, journeying in your land beyond the <b>Baranduin</b> , learned that things were amiss, and sent messages as swiftly as they could.	√					
167.	Book I/12/157/ 167	I thought, well, that they were just big, and rather stupid: kind and stupid like Butterbur; or stupid and wicked like Bill Ferny. But then we don't know much about Men in the Shire, except perhaps the <b>Breelanders</b> .'	√					
168.	Book II/1/163/ 168	There are orcs and trolls, there are <b>wargs</b> and werewolves; and there have been and still are many Men, warriors and kings, that walk alive under the Sun, and yet are under his sway. And their number is growing daily.	√					
169.	Book II/1/165/ 169	'Well, there are many reasons why they should,' said Gandalf, smiling. 'I am one good reason. The Ring is another: you are the <b>Ring-bearer</b> . And you are the heir of Bilbo, the Ring-finder.'	√					
170.	Book II/1/165/ 170	'Well, there are many reasons why they should,' said Gandalf, smiling. 'I am one good reason. The Ring is another: you are the Ring-bearer. And you are the heir of Bilbo, the <b>Ring-finder</b> .'	√					
171.	Book II/1/167/	So it was that Frodo saw her whom few mortals had yet seen; Arwen, daughter of Elrond, in whom it was said that the likeness of Luthien had	√					

	171	come on earth again;and she was called <b>Undomiel</b> , for she was the Evenstar of her people.						
172.	Book II/1/167/172	Long she had been in the land of her mother's kin, in <b>Lorien</b> beyond the mountains, and was but lately returned to Rivendell to her father's house.	√					
173.	Book II/1/167/173	But her brothers, <b>Elladan</b> and Elrohir, were out upon errantry: for they rode often far afield with the Rangers of the North, forgetting never their mother's torment in the dens of the orcs.	√					
174.	Book II/1/167/174	But her brothers, Elladan and <b>Elrohir</b> , were out upon errantry: for they rode often far afield with the Rangers of the North, forgetting never their mother's torment in the dens of the orcs.	√					
175.	Book II/1/167/175	'Welcome and well met!' said the dwarf, turning towards him. Then he actually rose from his seat and bowed. <b>Gloin</b> at your service,' he said, and bowed still lower.	√					
176.	Book II/1/168/176	Frodo learned that <b>Grimbeorn</b> the Old, son of Beorn, was now the lord of many sturdy men, and to their land between the Mountains and Mirkwood neither orc nor wolf dared to go.	√					
177.	Book II/1/168/177	Frodo learned that Grimbeorn the Old, son of <b>Beorn</b> , was now the lord of many sturdy men, and to their land between the Mountains and Mirkwood neither orc nor wolf dared to go.	√					
178.	Book II/1/168/178	'Indeed,' said Gloin, 'If it were not for the <b>Beornings</b> , the passage from Dale to Rivendell would long ago have become impossible.'	√					
179.	Book II/1/168/179	They are valiant men and keep open the High Pass and the Ford of <b>Carrock</b> .	√					
180.	Book II/1/168/	They are good folk, the <b>Bardings</b> . The grandson of Bard the Bowman rules them, Brand son of Bain son of Bard. He is a strong king, and his	√					

	180	realm now reaches far south and east of Esgaroth.						
181.	Book II/1/168/ 181	He was interested, however, to hear that <b>Dain</b> was still King under the Mountain, and was now old (having passed his two hundred and fiftieth year), venerable, and fabulously rich.	√					
182.	Book II/1/168/ 182	'I will come and see them, if ever I can,' said Frodo. How surprised Bilbo would have been to see all the changes in the Desolation of <b>Smaug</b> ! Gloin looked at Frodo and smiled. 'You were very fond of Bilbo were you not?' he asked. 'Yes,' answered Frodo. 'I would rather see him than all the towers and palaces in the world.'	√					
183.	Book II/1/171/ 183	I was stuck over a line or two, and was thinking about them; but now I don't suppose I shall ever get them right. There will be such a deal of singing that the ideas will be driven clean out of my head. I shall have to get my friend the <b>Dunadan</b> to help me.	√					
184.	Book II/1/171/ 184	'The Dunadan,' said Bilbo. 'He is often called that here. But I thought you knew enough Elvish at least to know <b>dun-udan</b> : Man of the West, Numenorean. But this is not the time for lessons!' He turned to Strider.	√					
185.	Book II/1/171/ 185	'The Dunadan,' said Bilbo. 'He is often called that here. But I thought you knew enough Elvish at least to know dun-udan: Man of the West, <b>Numenorean</b> . But this is not the time for lessons!' He turned to Strider.	√					
186.	Book II/1/171/ 186	There flying <b>Elwing</b> came to him, and flame was in the darkness lit; more bright than light of diamond the fire upon her carcanet.	√					
187.	Book II/1/173/ 187	He tarried there from errantry, and melodies they taught to him, and sages old him marvels told, and harps of gold they brought to him. They clothed him then in <b>elven-white</b> , and seven lights before him sent, as through the Calacirian to hidden land forlorn he went.	√					
188.	Book II/1/173/	They clothed him then in elven-white, and seven lights before him sent, as through the <b>Calacirian</b> to hidden land forlorn he went.	√					

	188							
189.	Book II/2/176/ 189	Elrond drew Frodo to a seat by his side, and presented him to the company, saying: 'Here, my friends is the hobbit, Frodo son of Drogo. Few have ever come hither through greater peril or on an errand more urgent.' He then pointed out and named those whom Frodo had not met before. There was a younger dwarf at Gloin's side: his son <b>Gimli</b> .	√					
190.	Book II/2/176/ 190	Beside Glorfindel there were several other counsellors of Elrond's household, of whom <b>Erestor</b> was the chief; and with him was Galdor, an Elf from the Grey Havens who had come on an errand from Cirdan the Shipwright.	√					
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193.	Book II/2/176/ 193	There was also a strange Elf clad in green and brown, <b>Legolas</b> , a messenger from his father, Thranduil, the King of the Elves of Northern Mirkwood.	√					
194.	Book II/2/178/ 194	There was also a strange Elf clad in green and brown, Legolas, a messenger from his father, <b>Thranduil</b> , the King of the Elves of Northern Mirkwood.	√					
195.	Book II/2/178/ 195	Words began to be whispered in secret: it was said that we were hemmed in a narrow place, and that greater wealth and splendor would be found in a wider world. Some spoke of Moria: the mighty works of our fathers that are called in our own tongue <b>Khazad-dum</b> ; and they declared that now at	√					

		last we had the power and numbers to return.'						
196.	Book II/2/178/ 198	Words began to be whispered in secret: it was said that we were hemmed in a narrow place, and that greater wealth and splendor would be found in a wider world. Some spoke of Moria: the mighty works of our fathers that are called in our own tongue <b>Khazad-dum</b> ; and they declared that now at last we had the power and numbers to return.'	√					
197.	Book II/2/178/ 197	But now we spoke of it again with longing, and yet with dread; for no dwarf has dared to pass the doors of Khazad-dum for many lives of kings, save <b>Thrór</b> only, and he perished.	√					
198.	Book II/2/179/ 198	But <b>Celebrimbor</b> was aware of him, and hid the Three which he had made; and there was war, and the land was laid waste, and the gate of Moria was shut.	√					
199.	Book II/2/180/ 199	Then <b>Elendil</b> the Tall and his mighty sons, Isildur and Anarion, became great lords; and the North-realm they made in Arnor, and the South-realm in Gondor above the mouths of Anduin.	√					
200.	Book II/2/180/ 200	I was at the Battle of Dagorlad before the Black Gate of Mordor, where we had the mastery: for the Spear of Gil-galad and the Sword of Elendil, <b>Aiglos</b> and Narsil, none could withstand.	√					
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202.	Book II/2/180/ 202	One of these was Ohtar, the esquire of Isildur, who bore the shards of the sword of Elendil; and he brought them to <b>Valandil</b> , the heir of Isildur, who being but a child had remained here in Rivendell.	√					
203.	Book II/2/181/ 203	In the North after the war and the slaughter of the Gladden Fields the Men of Westergesse were diminished, and their city of <b>Annuminas</b> beside Lake Evendim fell into ruin; and the heirs of Valandil removed and...	√					

204.	Book II/2/181/ 204	In the North after the war and the slaughter of the Gladden Fields the Men of Westernesse were diminished, and their city of Annuminas beside Lake <b>Evendim</b> fell into ruin; and the heirs of Valandil removed and dwelt at Fornost on the high North Downs, and that now too is desolate.	√					
205.	Book II/2/181/ 205	High towers that people built, and strong places, and havens of many ships; and the winged crown of the Kings of Men was held in awe by folk of many tongues. Their chief city was <b>Osgiliath</b> , Citadel of the Stars, through the midst of which the River flowed.	√					
206.	Book II/2/181/ 206	There in the courts of the King grew a white tree, from the seed of that tree which Isildur brought over the deep waters, and the seed of that tree before came from <b>Eressea</b> , and before that out of the Uttermost West in the Day before days when the world was young.	√					
207.	Book II/2/181/ 207	'But in the wearing of the swift years of Middle-earth the line of Meneldil son of Anarion failed, and the Tree withered, and the blood of the Numenoreans became mingled with that of lesser men. Then the watch upon the walls of Mordor slept, and dark things crept back to <b>Gorgoroth</b> .	√					
208.	Book II/2/182/ 208	Seek for the Sword that was broken: In Imladris it dwells; there shall be counsels taken Stronger than <b>Morgul-spells</b> .	√					
209.	Book II/2/185/ 209	Yet it is a ring. What then? The Nine the <b>Nazgul</b> keep. The Seven are taken or destroyed.'	√					
210.	Book II/2/191/ 210	"We shall need your help, and the help of all things that will give it. Send out messages to all the beasts and birds that are your friends. Tell them to bring news of anything that bears on this matter to Saruman and Gandalf. Let messages be sent to <b>Orthanc</b> ."	√					
211.	Book II/2/191/ 211	'However, I wrote a message to Frodo, and trusted to my friend the innkeeper to send it to him. I rode away at dawn; and I came at long last to	√					



	211	the dwelling of Saruman. That is far south in <b>Isengard</b> , in the end of the Misty Mountains, not far from the Gap of Rohan.						
212.	Book II/2/192/ 212	A great king and sorcerer he was of old, and now he wields a deadly fear. "Who told you, and who sent you?" I asked. "Saruman the White," answered <b>Radagast</b> . "And he told me to say that if you feel the need, he will help; but you must seek his aid at once, or it will be too late."	√					
213.	Book II/2/195/ 213	The horses of the Nine cannot vie with him; tireless, swift as the flowing wind. <b>Shadowfax</b> they called him. By day his coat glistens like silver; and by night it is like a shade, and he passes unseen. Light is his footfall!	√					
214.	Book II/2/197/ 214	In those lands I journeyed once, and many things wild and strange I knew. But I had forgotten Bombadil, if indeed this is still the same that walked the woods and hills long ago, and even then was older than the old. <b>Iarwain Benadar</b> we called him, oldest and fatherless.	√					
215.	Book II/2/197/ 215	But I had forgotten Bombadil, if indeed this is still the same that walked the woods and hills long ago, and even then was older than the old. That was not then his name. Iarwain Benadar we called him, oldest and fatherless. But many another name he has since been given by other folk: <b>Forn</b> by the Dwarves, <b>Orald</b> by Northern Men, and other names beside.	√					
216.	Book II/2/197/ 216	But many another name he has since been given by other folk: Forn by the Dwarves, <b>Orald</b> by Northern Men, and other names beside.	√					
217.	Book II/3/202/ 217	'It's your fault partly, Frodo my lad: insisting on waiting for my birthday. A funny way of honouring it, I can't help thinking. Not the day I should have chosen for letting the <b>S.-B.s</b> into Bag End.	√					
218.	Book II/3/203/ 218	... while others had climbed the pass at the source of the Gladden River, and had come down into Wilderland and over the Gladden Fields and so at length had reached the old home of Radagast at <b>Rhosgobel</b> .	√					
219.	Book	Very bright was that sword when it was made whole again; the light of the	√					

	II/3/205/ 219	sun shone redly in it, and the light of the moon shone cold, and its edge was hard and keen. And Aragorn gave it a new name and called it <b>Anduril</b> , Flame of the West.						
220.	Book II/3/205/ 220	Gandalf bore his staff, but girt at his side was the elven-sword <b>Glamdring</b> , the mate of Orcrist that lay now upon the breast of Thorin under the Lonely Mountain.	√					
221.	Book II/3/205/ 221	Gandalf bore his staff, but girt at his side was the elven-sword Glamdring, the mate of <b>Orcrist</b> that lay now upon the breast of Thorin under the Lonely Mountain.	√					
222.	Book II/3/209/ 222	We have reached the borders of the country that Men call <b>Hollin</b> many Elves lived here in happier days, when Eregion was its name.	√					
223.	Book II/3/210/ 223	There is the land where our fathers worked of old, and we have wrought the image of those mountains into many works of metal and of stone, and into many songs and tales. They stand tall in our dreams: <b>Baraz</b> , Zirak, Shathur.	√					
224.	Book II/3/210/ 224	There is the land where our fathers worked of old, and we have wrought the image of those mountains into many works of metal and of stone, and into many songs and tales. They stand tall in our dreams: Baraz, <b>Zirak</b> , Shathur.	√					
225.	Book II/3/210/ 225	There is the land where our fathers worked of old, and we have wrought the image of those mountains into many works of metal and of stone, and into many songs and tales. They stand tall in our dreams: Baraz, Zirak, <b>Shathur</b> .	√					
226.	Book II/3/210/ 226	Only once before have I seen them from afar in waking life, but I know them and their names, for under them lies Khazad-dum, the <b>Dwarrowdelf</b> , that is now called the Black Pit, Moria in the Elvish tongue.	√					
227.	Book	Yonder stands <b>Barazinbar</b> , the Redhorn, cruel Caradhras; and beyond him	√					

	II/3/210/ 227	are Silvertine and Cloudyhead: Celebdil the White, and Fanuidhol the Grey, that we call Zirak-zigil and Bundushathur.						
228.	Book II/3/210/ 228	Yonder stands Barazinbar, <b>the Redhorn</b> , cruel Caradhras; and beyond him are Silvertine and Cloudyhead: Celebdil the White, and Fanuidhol the Grey, that we call Zirak-zigil and Bundushathur.	√					
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236.	Book II/3/210/	'There the Misty Mountains divide, and between their arms lies the deep-shadowed valley which we cannot forget: <b>Azanulbizar</b> , the Dimrill Dale,	√					

	236	which the Elves call Nanduhirion.'						
237.	Book II/3/210/ 237	'There the Misty Mountains divide, and between their arms lies the deep-shadowed valley which we cannot forget: Azanulbizar, the <b>Dimrill Dale</b> , which the Elves call Nanduhirion.'	√					
238.	Book II/3/210/ 238	'There the Misty Mountains divide, and between their arms lies the deep-shadowed valley which we cannot forget: Azanulbizar, the Dimrill Dale, which the Elves call <b>Nanduhirion</b> .'	√					
239.	Book II/3/210/ 239	'If we climb the pass that is called the Redhorn Gate, under the far side of Caradhras, we shall come down by the Dimrill Stair into the deep vale of the Dwarves. There lies the <b>Mirrmere</b> , and there the River Silverlode rises in its icy springs.	√					
240.	Book II/3/210/ 240	'If we climb the pass that is called the Redhorn Gate, under the far side of Caradhras, we shall come down by the Dimrill Stair into the deep vale of the Dwarves. There lies the Mirrmere, and there the River <b>Silverlode</b> rises in its icy springs.	√					
241.	Book II/3/210/ 241	'Dark is the water of <b>Kheled-zaram</b> ,' said Gimli, 'and cold are the springs of Kibil-nala.' 'and cold are the springs of Kibil-nala. My heart trembles at the thought that I may see them soon.'	√					
242.	Book II/3/210/ 242	'Dark is the water of Kheled-zaram,' said Gimli, 'and cold are the springs of <b>Kibil-nala</b> .' 'and cold are the springs of Kibil-nala. My heart trembles at the thought that I may see them soon.'	√					
243.	Book II/3/210/ 243	'Regiments of black crows are flying over all the land between the Mountains and the Greyflood,' he said, 'and they have passed over Hollin. They are not natives here; they are <b>crebain</b> out of Fangorn and Dunland.	√					
244.	Book II/3/210/ 244	'Regiments of black crows are flying over all the land between the Mountains and the Greyflood,' he said, 'and they have passed over Hollin. They are not natives here; they are crebain out of <b>Fangorn</b> and Dunland.	√					
245.	Book	'Nor do I see the need to go there. If we cannot cross the mountains, let us	√					

	II/4/219/ 245	journey southwards, until we come to the Gap of Rohan, where men are friendly to my people, taking the road that I followed on my way hither. Or we might pass by and cross the <b>Isen</b> into Langstrand and Lebennin, and so come to Gondor from the regions nigh to the sea.'						
246.	Book II/4/219/ 246	'Nor do I see the need to go there. If we cannot cross the mountains, let us journey southwards, until we come to the Gap of Rohan, where men are friendly to my people, taking the road that I followed on my way hither. Or we might pass by and cross the Isen into <b>Langstrand</b> and Lebennin, and so come to Gondor from the regions nigh to the sea.'	√					
247.	Book II/4/219/ 247	'Nor do I see the need to go there. If we cannot cross the mountains, let us journey southwards, until we come to the Gap of Rohan, where men are friendly to my people, taking the road that I followed on my way hither. Or we might pass by and cross the Isen into Langstrand and <b>Lebennin</b> , and so come to Gondor from the regions nigh to the sea.'	√					
248.	Book II/4/219/ 248	If it had inspired or directed the development of the legend, then certainly the Ring would have been seized and used against Sauron; he would not have been annihilated but enslaved, and <b>Barad-dur</b> would not have been destroyed but occupied.	√					
249.	Book II/4/226/ 249	They are wrought of <b>ithildin</b> that mirrors only starlight and moonlight, and sleeps until it is touched by one who speaks words now long forgotten in Middle-earth.	√					
250.	Book II/4/232/ 250	'This is a serious journey, not a hobbit walking-party. Throw yourself in next time, and then you will be no further nuisance. Now be quiet!' Nothing more was heard for several minutes; but then there came out of the depths faint knocks: <b>tom-tap</b> , tap-tom.		√				
251.	Book II/4/238/ 251	Gandalf came quickly to his side. On the slab runes were deeply graven: 'These are <b>Daeron's</b> Runes, such as were used of old in Moria,' said Gandalf.	√					

252.	Book II/5/235/ 252	'Then what do the dwarves want to come back for?' asked Sam. For <b>mithril</b> ,' answered Gandalf. 'The wealth of Moria was not in gold and jewels, the toys of the Dwarves; nor in iron, their servant. Such things they found here, it is true, especially iron; but they did not need to delve for them: all things that they desired they could obtain in traffic. For here alone in the world was found Moria-silver, or true-silver as some have called it: mithril is the Elvish name.	√						
253.	Book II/5/240/ 253	'There are Orcs, very many of them,' he said. And some are large and evil: black <b>Uruks</b> of Mordor.	√						
254.	Book II/5/240/ 254	For the moment they are hanging back, but there is something else there. A great <b>cave-troll</b> , I think, or more than one. There is no hope of escape that way.'	√						
255.	Book II/5/244/ 255	It came to the edge of the fire and the light faded as if a cloud had bent over it. Then with a rush it leaped across the fissure. The flames roared up to greet it, and wreathed about it; and a black smoke swirled in the air. Its streaming mane kindled, and blazed behind it. In its right hand was a blade like a stabbing tongue of fire; in its left it held a whip of many thongs. 'Ai! ai!' wailed Legolas. A <b>Balrog</b> ! A Balrog is come!	√						
256.	Book II/6/248/ 256	'There lie the woods of <b>Lothlorien</b> !' said Legolas. 'That is the fairest of all the dwellings of my people. There are no trees like the trees of that land. For in the autumn their leaves fall not, but turn to gold.	√						
257.	Book II/6/249/ 257	'And all the arrows of all the hunters in the world would be in vain,' said Gimli, gazing at the mail in wonder. 'It is a <b>mithril-coat</b> . Mithril! I have never seen or heard tell of one so fair.	√						
258.	Book II/6/250/ 258	Gimli halted and stooped to the ground. 'I hear nothing but the <b>night-speech</b> of plant and stone,' he said.	√						

259.	Book II/6/251/ 259	'Here is <b>Nimrodel!</b> ' said Legolas. 'Of this stream the Silvan Elves made many songs long ago, and still we sing them in the North, remembering the rainbow on its falls, and the golden flowers that floated in its foam.'	√					
260.	Book II/6/251/ 260	'Here is Nimrodel!' said Legolas. 'Of this stream the <b>Silvan</b> Elves made many songs long ago, and still we sing them in the North, remembering the rainbow on its falls, and the golden flowers that floated in its foam.'	√					
261.	Book II/6/253/ 261	And when the wind is in the South the voice of <b>Amroth</b> comes up from the sea; for Nimrodel flows into Silverlode, that Elves call Celebrant, into Anduin the Great, and Anduin flows into the Bay of Belfalas whence the Elves of Lorien set sail.	√					
262.	Book II/6/253/ 262	And when the wind is in the South the voice of Amroth comes up from the sea; for Nimrodel flows into Silverlode, that Elves call <b>Celebrant</b> , into Anduin the Great, and Anduin flows into the Bay of Belfalas whence the Elves of Lorien set sail.	√					
263.	Book II/6/253/ 263	'It is told that she had a house built in the branches of a tree that grew near the falls; for that was the custom of the Elves of Lorien, to dwell in the trees, and maybe it is so still. Therefore they were called the <b>Galadhrim</b> , the Tree-people.	√					
264.	Book II/6/253/ 264	'It is told that she had a house built in the branches of a tree that grew near the falls; for that was the custom of the Elves of Lorien, to dwell in the trees, and maybe it is so still. Therefore they were called the Galadhrim, the <b>Tree-people</b> .	√					
265.	Book II/6/254/ 265	'I am at home among trees, by root or bough, though these trees are of a kind strange to me, save as a name in song. <b>Mellyrn</b> they are called, and are those that bear the yellow blossom, but I have never climbed in one. I will see now what is their shape and way of growth.'	√					
266.	Book II/6/254/ 266	The branches of the <b>mallorn-tree</b> grew out nearly straight from the trunk, and then swept upward; but near the top the main stem divided into a	√					

	266	crown of many boughs, and among these they found that there had been built a wooden platform, or flet as such things were called in those days: the Elves called it a talan.						
267.	Book II/6/254/ 267	The branches of the <b>mallorn-tree</b> grew out nearly straight from the trunk, and then swept upward; but near the top the main stem divided into a crown of many boughs, and among these they found that there had been built a wooden platform, or flet as such things were called in those days: the Elves called it a <b>talan</b> .	√					
268.	Book II/6/255/ 268	'We seldom use any tongue but our own; for we dwell now in the heart of the forest, and do not willingly have dealings with any other folk. Even our own kindred in the North are sundered from us. But there are some of us still who go abroad for the gathering of news and the watching of our enemies, and they speak the languages of other lands. I am one. <b>Haldir</b> is my name. My brothers, Rumil and Orophin, speak little of your tongue.	√					
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271.	Book II/6/258/	'Now, friends,' said Haldir, 'you have entered the <b>Naith</b> of Lorien or the Gore, as you would say, for it is the land that lies like a spear-head	√					



	271	between the arms of Silverlode and Anduin the Great.						
272.	Book II/6/261/ 272	'For this is the heart of the ancient realm as it was long ago, and here is the mound of Amroth, where in happier days his high house was built. Here ever bloom the winter flowers in the unfading grass: the yellow <b>elanor</b> , and the pale niphredil.	√					
273.	Book II/6/261/ 273	'For this is the heart of the ancient realm as it was long ago, and here is the mound of Amroth, where in happier days his high house was built. Here ever bloom the winter flowers in the unfading grass: the yellow elanor, and the pale <b>niphredil</b> .	√					
274.	Book II/6/261/ 274	'It is clad in a forest of dark fir, where the trees strive one against another and their branches rot and wither. In the midst upon a stony height stands <b>Dol Guldur</b> , where long the hidden Enemy had his dwelling.	√					
275.	Book II/6/262/ 275	Here is the heart of <b>Elvendom</b> on earth, he said, 'and here my heart dwells ever, unless there be a light beyond the dark roads that we still must tread, you and I.	√					
276.	Book II/7/263/ 276	'Here is the city of the Galadhrim where dwell the Lord <b>Celeborn</b> and Galadriel the Lady of Lorien. But we cannot enter here, for the gates do not look northward. We must go round to the southern side, and the way is not short, for the city is great.'	√					
277.	Book II/7/263/ 277	'Here is the city of the Galadhrim where dwell the Lord Celeborn and <b>Galadriel</b> the Lady of Lorien. But we cannot enter here, for the gates do not look northward. We must go round to the southern side, and the way is not short, for the city is great.'	√					
278.	Book II/7/272/ 278	Verily it is in the land of Lorien upon the finger of Galadriel that one of the Three remains. This is <b>Nenya</b> , the Ring of Adamant, and I am its keeper.	√					
279.	Book II/7/272/ 279	Verily it is in the land of Lorien upon the finger of Galadriel that one of the Three remains. This is <b>Nenya</b> , the Ring of <b>Adamant</b> , and I am its keeper.	√					

	279							
280.	Book II/8/275/ 280	' <b>Cram</b> ,' he said under his breath, as he broke off a crisp corner and nibbled at it. His expression quickly changed, and he ate all the rest of the cake with relish. 'No more, no more!' cried the Elves laughing. 'You have eaten enough already for a long day's march. 'I thought it was only a kind of cram, such as the Dale-men make for journeys in the wild,' said the Dwarf.	√					
281.	Book II/8/276/ 281	But we call it <b>lembas</b> or waybread, and it is more strengthening than any food made by Men, and it is more pleasant than cram, by all accounts.'	√					
282.	Book II/8/276/ 282	They are made of <b>hithlain</b> ,' said the Elf, 'but there is no time now to instruct you in the art of their making.	√					
283.	Book II/8/280/ 283	'This stone I gave to Celebrian my daughter, and she to hers; and now it comes to you as a token of hope. In this hour take the name that was foretold for you, <b>Elessar</b> , the Elfstone of the house of Elendil!	√					
284.	Book II/9/290/ 284	Behold the <b>Argonath</b> , the Pillars of the Kings!' cried Aragorn. 'We shall pass them soon. Keep the boats in line, and as far apart as you can! Hold the middle of the stream!'	√					
285.	Book II/9/290/ 285	The light of Sting is faint, and it may point to no more than spies of Mordor roaming on the slopes of Amon Lhaw. I have never heard before of Orcs upon Amon Hen. Yet who knows what may happen in these evil days, now that Minas Tirith no longer holds secure the passages of Anduin. We must go warily tomorrow.'	√					

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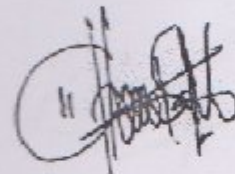
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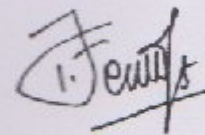
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